



The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913



VOL. VII. NO. 28

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA (COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.) MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1919		
8th February	Chakrata	5682
15th "	Sardala	5680
22nd "	Merkara	5285
1st March	Khiva	5647
8th "	Astermer	5647
15th "	Somali	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passenger Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1919		
10th February	Dilwara	5875

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1919		
3rd February	Umsa	Karachi via Kathiawar
7th "	Umsa	Karachi direct
8th "	Khoreos	Komhara, Zanzibar, Durban & "Ney"
9th "	Astermer	Karachi & Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Toson Maru	T. Yamamoto	3550	2nd Jan	5th Feb
Toson Maru	T. Yoshida	4172	4th Feb	15th Feb
Yokohama Maru	N. Tanaka	3078	6th Feb	1st Mar
Shikoku Maru	C. Koma	3118	8th Feb	1st Mar
Toson Maru	V. Kobayashi	3118	10th Feb	1st Mar
Toson Maru	V. Kobayashi	3118	12th Feb	1st Mar

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA THE OSACA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN. Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000. REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer	Commander	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Vernon Maru	T. Kamishiro	20th Jan	2nd Feb	Japan.
Pekin Maru	A. Balbo	30 Jan	2nd Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to: M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Alam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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is to write with a bad ink.

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BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED (Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £382,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £582,500
Reserve Fund £850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kowloon, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Java, Batavia, Surabaya, Soerabaja, Semarang, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Tokyo, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office or branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.
Esplanade Road Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. (Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE—45, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—45, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy, Hongkong, Kowloon, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Tokyo, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD. (Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £500,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).

Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).

Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).

J. C. Georges Boillot, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).

Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.

Narottam Morariji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS

AT THE RATE OF 1 PER CENT.

PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security at every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.)

Subscribed Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOCHOW, HANKOW, KUEIKANG, SWATOW, TAIWAN, TAIPEI, TAIHCHU, TOWEN.

The Bank has a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.

Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

39, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 40,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay, Kyoto, San Francisco, Hankow, London, Seattle, Shanghai, Hiroshima, Moji, Shimonoseki, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tokyo, Osaka.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. PAGAN DALZIEL, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 389, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. ESTABLISHED 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1900. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 12,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to March 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA. (Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.)

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar, Hongkong, Penang, Bangkok, Lioho, Puket, Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon, Bombay, Calcutta, Kalgang, Seremban, Ceylon, Kowloon, Singapore, Cebu, Kwaia Lumpur, Surabaya, Colombo, Madras, Taitung (F.M.S.), Deli, Medan, Tavy, Hsinphong, New York, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama.

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN, Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

Authorized Capital Rs. 12,00,00,000

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,00,70,550

Paid-up Capital Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.

Sir W. N. S. Stewart, Kt.

Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.

R. D. Tata, Esq.

F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

F. O. Rimington, Esq.

Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parashottandas Thakorda.

A. J. Bilmoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZIEL, Manager.

Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. (Registered in Japan.) ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chin-Nan, Dairen, Frenghien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiguan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchawang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tientsin, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued Rs. 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed Rs. 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up Rs. 16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds Rs. 11,95,350 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Hyderabad, Multan City, Bombay, (Sind), Lucknow, Calcutta, Jullundur, Patna, Cawnpore, Jammu, Rawalpindi, Delhi, Dibrugarh, Sargolha, D. I. Khan, Kohat, Sialkot, Lahore, Kasur, Simoga, Gujranwala, Lahore City, Umballa City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

HEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all nations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. O. MULICK, Manager.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

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EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA. A Model Life Insurance Company.

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For Esar & C.P. Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan, Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753, Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay, The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Meadows Street,

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CAPROL STEEL
PILLS**
A powerful remedy for all Rheumatism. Thousands of cases have been cured by its use. It is the best of all remedies for the System. A steady dose may be taken for a long time without any harm. It is the best of all remedies for the System. A steady dose may be taken for a long time without any harm. It is the best of all remedies for the System. A steady dose may be taken for a long time without any harm.

WORLD RENOWNED

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Anti-Rheumatism

Balm

Most effective remedy for
Headache, Colds, Neuralgia,
Sciatica and all nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 2.
Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
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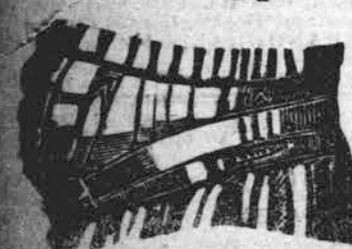
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INFLUENZA

and
FEVER

now passing over it.
It requires our
utmost efforts
to meet the
demand.

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are the best be-
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pressure in case
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Gastroptosis,
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and of Surgical
operations.

With development of Scientific methods in
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Abdominal Supporters have been given more
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Profession, as well by Public. The whole
subject has been carefully thought out by us
and every improvement, which thorough Ana-
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can suggest, has been particularly adopted.
Each want or complaint has been provided
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the French Chemical Process
thereby making them appear as
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Expert and trained men
attend to the Dyeing, Glazing
and Finishing Work.

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OUR MOTTO

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IN LIFE**



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making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often
been the forerunner of disaster
and ill health the barrier to life's
prospects.

HUXLEYS NERVIGOR

of the acid glyco-phosphates improves the general condition
by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements
which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.
Original bottles of 80 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon London.

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.**

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from
January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at
favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COM-
MISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly
auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCKHANAWALA,
Manager.

TELEG. ADD:
THOUGHTS.

Dr. ADAM'S

PHONE
No. 2623.

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SURE and SPEEDY RADICAL CURE

FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA and
all kinds of Intermittent FEVER

THE BEST PLAGUE PREVENTIVE EVER INTRODUCED.

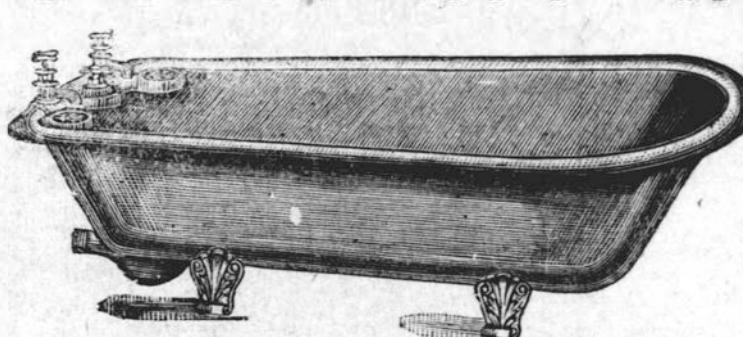
It is purely a vegetable Extract and undoubtedly the very best specific on
the market. Also acts like magic equally with children as well as adults.

SOLD AT:

M. T. MADON & Co., CRAWFORD
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS. MARKET.
BOMBAY

Prompt attention for V. P. orders.

SANITARY WARE



of every description,
such as, Baths, Wash-
basins, Sinks, Closets,
Bath Room Fittings
etc. just unpacked.
Sanitary Fitting
Work undertaken and
completed to entire sa-
tisfaction. Catalogues,
estimates and sugges-
tions free.

Machinery, Tools,
Railway Stores, Stoves
etc., always in stock.

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**KANJI MALJI
JEWELLER.**

Dealer in all sorts
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and Jewellery.



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Tele. No. 782.

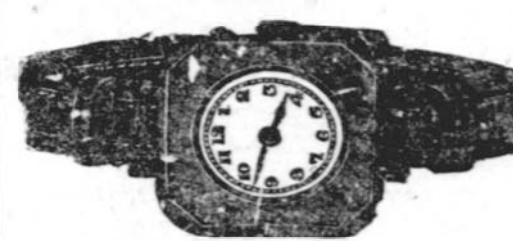
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Founder of this Busi-
ness in a fashio-
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Beautiful! Artistic!! Magnificent!!!
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**Full Jewelled Lever
Watch**



SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	45
14 ct. "	57
18 ct. "	70

Guarantee for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,

Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

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KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE



SOLE AGENTS:
JEENA & Co.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented

C. BHOGILAL & CO
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

WABLO FLOORING



Importers of
White and Black
Marble Tiles, Slabs
and Blocks, White
Glazed Tiles, and
Tiles of every de-
scription for Floors,
Walls, Furniture
and Mosaic Tiles
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Cement, etc.

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ISTS of 20 years' experience. FREE
OF CHARGE, you cannot do better
than GO TO

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THE LEADING FIRM OF OC-
ULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTI-
CIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of
white and variously tinted lenses.

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(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses)
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Our Rimless Lux Bifocals are a spe-
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CYLINDERS, SPHERS CYLINDERS
PRISMS and THEIR COMBINATIONS
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GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS
undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, established by the late Mr. S. K. Kulkarni, is now re-opened. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accounts, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOFALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PROVISION etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Escapes and various kinds of canned goods. Fording Iron Road, 41, 22, 11, SALLYAN, C. CAMBATA, & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ltd., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MCILITTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showrooms.

MATRICATION CANDIDATES—A Book! Success in History guaranteed! Excellent text with Matriculation questions and answers, and a sketch of the Great War. A great help in Re. 1. post free. Order immediately to avoid disappointment. Ask for Abridged History by Boyington. T. P. BOYTON, Camp Belgaum, or V. B. KAMAT & Co., Ganpat Street, Belgaum. 529

WE possess large stocks of leather Bolt, ing, Autolind Vener "A" spray, plugs, emery grinder, Duralexsteel steel chairs, white iron powder, soap, blanching, arm muscles, etc., etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., 91-99, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

TO make money use Sailing Cargo, Steam or Motor Boats and Furniture, etc. Orders promptly executed by Vanamali Doorlubbhas Ruttonji Mistry, Marwadi Chawl St., opp. Lower Parel, Bombay. 490

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED by European young Lady PUPILS for private tuition. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 142, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 506

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Metric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual and General references. Telegram School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort. 572

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GENERAL ASSISTANT, Goan preferred. Apply with full particulars as to age and pay expected to the Manager, Restaurant de Pomburpa, 70, Beatick Street, Calcutta. 508

WANTED—Marathi, Hindi COMPOSITORS, CASTERS, BINDERS, FOLDERS and MACHINISTS for a Press. Apply sharp personally SRI VENKATESHWAR PRESS, 7th Khetwadi, Bombay. 549

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES, to work as farm Assistant and demonstrator, those with practical experience and knowing Gujarati should apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Bhavnagar. 526

WANTED—Experienced TELEPHONE OPERATORS for Mesopotamia. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with Kit and Rations. Apply personally with testimonials to B. GAMES, M.R.A.C., Overseas-Manager, Telegraph Depot and Clearing House, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay. 593

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with Science, a Matric who can teach Drawing and a Gymnastic teacher for Dhandhuka High School. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay and qualifications to MULJI PARBHIDAS LAYINGIA, Chairman School Board, Dhandhuka Municipality. 531

WANTED—A GRADUATE, to serve as tutor and companion to a young Kumar in the Mofussil. Applicant must be above 30 years of age, and have good references. Preference given to a Parsi. Initial salary Rs. 60 with good prospects. Board and lodging free. Apply Box No. 141, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 502

WANTED—An OFFICE MANAGER, must be educated and of good presence, a good correspondent with general office experience, preferably engineering, must have knowledge, accounts, stores, and filing systems. Excellent testimonials and references required. Pay in accordance with ability. Apply Box No. 153, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 583

WANTED—A competent European DINING ROOM SUPERINTENDENT, to take charge of the Dining Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 400 with free board and quarters to a capable man. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the Assistant Secretary, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 478

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent MANAGING CLERK, and a BILL CLERK. Apply to Messrs. MULJEE and THAKOREDAS, Solicitors, at 7, Churchgate Street. 619

WANTED—A CHEMIST to extract Glycerine and vegetable oils, liberal salary. Apply with particulars to Box No. 159, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 601

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK (L.B. or failed) Articled Clerk preferred, by a well-known Solicitor's firm. Apply Box No. 151, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 570

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT for an Electric Lighting Co., in mortgage. Best prospects for a reliable man. Apply Box No. 152, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 577

WANTED—Two energetic CANVASSERS for Lubricating Oils with pay and commission, also one competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Book-keeping and Typewriting. Apply sharp to Box No. 156, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 594

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL MAN as MEDICAL OFFICER for the Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum. Salary Rs. 60 with free quarters. Apply SECRETARY, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay, before 15th February. 576

REQUIRED—A HINDU GRADUATE of a high family with Commercial knowledge to act as Private Secretary. Pay according to qualifications with boarding and lodging free. Apply sharp to Box No. 158, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 600

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER CHEMIST in dyehouse, Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 106

EXPERT, competent, experienced Parsi Accountant, passed Senior and Teachers Diploma, Accountancy, able keeping Accounts independently. WANTS SERVICE. Pay rupees Seventy. Please write to Box No. 162, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 620

A young, energetic, respectable, well educated Mohamadan young man of Ceylon SEEMS EMPLOYMENT. Five years' experience as Office Superintendent, Head Clerk, Accountant, and Sub-Storekeeper in Railway and Munition Board India. Hold excellent testimonials. Write Box No. 147, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 545

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS FOR OFFICE in Fort. Business locality or shall share part of Office flat. Apply Box No. 254, P. O. 606

WANTED—PARTNER with small capital in profitable business. For full particulars write to KRISHNA KUMAR & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. 573

WANTED—A FILTER PRESS. Apply with particulars, specifications and lowest price to ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 579

WANTED TO BUY PROPERTIES in a good locality yielding about 6 per cent. from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, each. Apply with particulars to Box No. 143, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 514

WANTED TO BUY BUNGLOWS in a good locality, from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. Apply with particulars to Box No. 144, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 515

MANUFACTURERS and TRADERS—Industrial experience. Travelling. WANTS AGENCY or CANVASSING WORK in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Write to HIMATLAL POPATBHAI SHETH, Princess Street, Bombay. 572

WANTED IMMEDIATELY as TENANTS or SUB-TENANTS, one or two office rooms in Churchgate, Apollo or Meadows Street. Apply Box No. 157, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 595

WANTED—BY A FIRM OF IMPORTERS and Municipal General Contractors an intelligent ACTIVE PARTNER with an investment of Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 161, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 604

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year only three months before closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-50. Apply to THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2 and 3, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta. 466

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:
Remington No. 10 Visible 215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size 125
Remington No. 7 110
Remington No. 9 Gujarati, little-used 125
Empire No. 1 Portable 125
Hammond with Back spacer 125
Blick No. 7 Portable with case 100
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Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S. and Tab and Remington No. 10, look and work like new. Lowest Price. National Portable Typewriter improved Model No. 1, Visible, 2 cfrs. B. S. Tab, with improved 3 piece travelling case. Rs. 190. Few left.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writetype." 525

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Type-writers No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. All latest devices. Equal to new. New Metal Covers. Base Boards and Accessories 225
Williams No. 6 Visible 50
Oliver No. 5, Brief 140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Col. B. S. & Tab 190
Remington No. 10, Visible 215
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, B. S. & Tab 250
Remington No. 10, Brief, used few months 325
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case 190
Case 190
NICOLIS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. 441

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LITHO and ENGLISH PRESS-ES and PRINTING OUTFITS. ISLAMIC MAIL PRESS, Sharin Building, 2nd Peerkhan Lane, New Nagpada, Bombay. 509

STYLISH ENGLISH CARRIAGES of well known makers, landed per s.s. "Manora" via Vis-a-Via and Cance Victoria. Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Gwalia Tank. 501

FOR SALE—B.S.A. MOTOR CAR, five-seater with Wire Wheels complete, in excellent running order. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 590

BIG BUNGALOW FOR SALE—2nd Hasma, bad Lane near Santacruz Station. Write to Box No. 160, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 603

FOR SALE—An Iron grey ARAB HORSE, nine years old, perfectly sound, free of marks, used in a carriage. Apply Box No. 155, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 591

FOR SALE—A "CROSSLEY" CAR 15 H.P., 4 Cylinders, 5 Seater, in good working order, and complete with accessories. On view at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., Automobile Engineers, 14, Humnum Street, Fort. 598

FOR SALE—One of the finest sites at Lamanga on Tungurah Hill with charming woods 10 acres and more of INAM LAND with no building fines, etc., with a convenient self-contained bungalow thereon. Owner is selling it as he has no further use. Apply to Mr. VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 618

FOR SALE—14, 19, 25 and 41 lbs. Rails with Sleepers, and double side steel tipping wagons, 15, 27 and 36 cubic feet capacity; Central Pump, Oil Engines, Stone Crushers, Locomotive 2 feet gauge. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, Ltd., Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 562

FOR SALE—1 Priestley OIL ENGINE 50 H.P., almost new, & ROTARY OIL MILL in good condition, 1 ALOE FIBRE EXTRACTOR, 2 New POWER LOOMS (other tractors); 1 New COUNTRY RICE HULLER capacity about 40 bags daily. For particulars and prices, please apply to Box No. 125, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 409

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Newly built BLOCKS and ROOMS at 15, Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, for gentlemen only from 1st of March, 1919. 611

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, built and let at short notice and moderate rent in our estate, Agripada near B. B. & C. I. Railway, Quarters, Lamington Road. Apply N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road. 616

TO BE LET—Small and big GODOWNS, newly built with big doors specially intended for storing machinery and such other heavy goods rent moderate, in our estate, Agripada near B. B. & C. I. Railway, Quarters, Lamington Road. Apply N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road. 615

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.
Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAM DAS THAKOREDAS, Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

TWENTY-FIVE GOVERNMENT AUSTRALIAN HORSES, belonging to the Remount Depot, Ahmednagar will be sold by Public Auction, by Ludha Ebrahim and Co., East Street, Poona on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at their Premises at 4 p.m. 522

WANTED.

OFFERS for a high class steel Cornish Boiler, in good condition, 20 ft. by 6 ft. having one 3 ft. dia. constructed to sustain a daily working pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch being tested by hydraulic pressure to 225 lbs. per square inch, capable of evaporating 2,200 lbs. of water per hour capable of drawing 110 indicated Horse Power, with engine consuming 20 lbs. of water per indicated Horse Power per hour. The boiler was purchased in 1912 and has been used only for about three years. Apply before the 20th of February, 1919, to CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 497

WANTED FOR MATRIMONIAL PURPOSE.

WANTED—A good looking of moderate education and noble family, Hindu Girl (any caste) of 18 to 20 years, to marry a handsome highly connected, young Hindu of Bombay in very prosperous business. Chance open to supporters of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill. All correspondence will be treated strictly in confidence. Apply to Box No. 145, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 535

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,00,000 CFT. of Softwood, particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, or the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmer, on payment of Rs. 5.

(Sd.) W. J. McCANLIS,
Chief Storekeeper

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of C. I. Wheels and Rims will be received up to One p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 10th day of February, 1919.

Form of contract, blue print, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it, free of charge, by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 30-1-1919. 597

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Iron castings General; (2) Castings General; (3) Bentons, Calcutt and Thicks logs will be received up to One p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 24th day of February, 1919.

Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 30-1-1919. 596

NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal, rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal. Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., Central Provinces Mills, Ginning & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate with the undersigned.

VADILAL & Co.,
Tamba Kanta, Bombay 2.
3581

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from men who have passed the Matriculation, Government School Final, European High School, the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination are invited for appointments on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 7-5 Allowance per mensem in the office of the Assistant General, Bombay. On admission the applicants will have to produce the following certificates:—

1. Certificate (in original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Copy of certificate of having passed the examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificate (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position preferably Gazetted Officers of Government on the active or retired list or non-official gentlemen of similar standing.

The applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

Applications from those who have studied up to the Matriculation or School Final Examination will also be considered.

R. V. REGGE,
Asstt. Accounts Officer.
Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, the 31st January, 1919. 619

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

76. From Mr. Shankar Sambhaji Gangla—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the repairs of certain roads.
77. From Dr. Dinsha Ramani Pestonji Master—For referring the Schedule of appointments of the Deputy Health Officers, Superintendent of Conservancy and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department to the Medical Relief Committee for report as to whether modifications are required in the salaries of these appointments.

78. From the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of securing greater co-ordination among the various departments of the Municipality, the interest of public health and (80) for requesting the Schools Committee to give a general outline of the powers they think that the Corporation should acquire to introduce free and compulsory education in the City.
81. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For authorizing the Municipal Secretary to supply the newspapers and journals received in the Corporation's Office, so far as they are available, to members who ask for them.
82. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—(82) for requesting Government to exclude the properties situated in Girgaum Road, Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road from the Kolhatwadi scheme, and to modify the scheme on the lines of Municipal street schemes in congested localities as (83) For requesting the Commissioner to continue the lease of the vacant land opposite the Victoria Theatre near the bridge to vegetable dealers till provision has been made by the Municipality for another market in the locality.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 31st January, 1919. 613

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVD. CO., LTD.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE FOR SALE

TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready stock of Cotton and Yarn Waste of all descriptions of the above Mills. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The Company does not bind itself to accept or reject any highest or lowest bidder.

Tender forms can be had from our Mills on payment of 5 annas per copy and tenders will be received up to 10th February, 1919, at our Mill premises, Sopari Bang Road, Parel.

Bombay, 31st January, 1919. 602

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY have dispensed with the services of Mr. N. K. STEVENSON, residing opposite Mazgaon Castle, Mazgaon. Any person dealing with the said Mr. N. K. Stevenson will do so at his own risk and the said Messrs. Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company will not in any way be responsible for the same.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company. 493

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI. OF 1882.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD., in Liquidation.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 4 dividends have been declared in the above matter from time to time and as the affairs of the above-named Company are to be wound up shortly, the Creditors are hereby requested to receive the amount of their claims, if any, and to forward the same, before the 28th February, 1919. The amount remaining unpaid after the above date, will be disposed of in accordance with the orders of the High Court.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1919.

(Sd.) R. D. SETIHA,
Official Liquidator,
The Credit Bank of India, Ltd.
(in liquidation.) 479

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913

And

In the matter of THE GAERKAWD SUGAR WORKS & DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth, in Poona, by his constituted Attorney-at-Law, Dr. Dattatraya Bhat, Petitioner.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt has by an Order dated the 18th day of January, 1919, appointed Mr. Shapurji Bonani Biliwadia, of Messrs. Biliwadia and Co., Public Accountants to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
530
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai KERABAI, widow of Nanabhai Shiwshanker Rat, late of Bombay (Twelve Kasas Hindu land) Deceased landlady SADNAND NANABHAI RAT and SHAMKAO NANABHAI RAT and VASANTIAO NANABHAI RAT, sons of the above-named deceased, all of Bombay, Twasta Kasar Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Jamli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 28th day of January, 1919.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKALAL and KAIKHOSRO,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

H. I. M.'s High Court, Bombay.

(Original Side).

Translator's Office,
30th January, 1919.

E. 293,
No. 289.

(A true translation)

(Sd.) R. G. TRILOKPER,
For Chief Translator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between MAHOMED HANSHAM AND Co. our client Mr. CHARLES J. MADDEN and JAGANNATH DOONGERSHI KOTHARI, carrying on business as Import and Export Merchants at No. 7, Cawassi Patal Street, Fort, Bombay, in the name style and firm of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., expired by efflux of time on the 25th of January, 1919.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1919.
DIKSHIT MANEKALAL KAIKHOSRO,
Attorneys to Mr. Charles J. Madden.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1308 of 1917.DHARAMSEY JETHA AND CO.,
a firm carrying on business as
Macedonia merchants and agents at
Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bom-
bay, by his constituted attorney
Jannadas Haridas Plaintiffs.CHONILAL GULABCHAND, a firm
carrying on business as merchants
at Pachora, in the District of
Khandesh Defendants.CHONILAL GULABCHAND, a firm,
the Defendants abovesaid.TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above-
named have on the 23rd day of November,
1917, filed the above suit against the Defen-
dants on Rs. 2,922-12-6 as per account
annexed to the plaint herein with interest
thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the
15th day of November, 1917, till judgment,
costs and interest on judgment at the rate
of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.
And take notice that the hearing of this
suit is fixed for the 25th day of February,
1919, at 11-15 (S.T.), in the forenoon when
you may appear and state your objections
if any, and take notice that in default of
your appearance on the day before mentioned
the suit will be heard in your absence.
Dated this 25th day of January, 1919.EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
609

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS EGYPTIAN
LOAF SUGAR, Ex. S.S. "Shuster".
Under instructions, from Messrs. Haji Sa-
tanally Shustery and Co., and on account
and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser,
Aga Mirza Mohammad Shirazi, Messrs. CRAW-
FORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms,
at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort,
500 bags of Egyptian Loaf Sugar (36 by 1.50
Kilos) Marked "Belkor" and Ex. S.S. Shuster,
lying in Shed No. 5, Alexandra Docks.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at
the time of sale and the balance to be paid and
delivery to be taken within 3 days after the
sale.
B.—The goods can be inspected at the Shed
No. 5, Alexandra Docks.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by
Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd Feb-
ruary, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction
Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the
household furniture and sundry articles:
Furniture such as drawing room suites mir-
ror, door almirahs, dressing and writing tables,
week-end chairs, fancy teapots, cupboards,
etc.
The property of the late Lieutenant J. P.
Hawson, R.F.A., one 12 bore short gun in case,
one revolver by Colt, cartridges, etc., also
leather suitcase, wearing apparel, camp bed,
binoculars, Valise boots, shoes, saddle with ac-
cessories, toilet articles, etc.
The property of a European gentleman—
Crockeryware, dinner sets, glassware, ice
refrigerator, blackwood carved teapots, trays,
caskets, brass bowls, etc.
The property of a Military Officer—
Camp kits and sundries.
By order of Messrs. S. ABDUL REHMAN
ABDUL KARIM and on account and at the risk
of Messrs. Devidas Nandlal and Co., of
Bangri Bazar—
12 parcels containing 50 gross pairs artificial
silk shoe laces.
By order of the concerned—
6 cases enamelled spittoons.
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq.,
the Official Assignee of Bombay and the As-
signee of the estate and effects of the Insol-
vent Popatlal Prabhlal, Messrs. B. N. Lang,
and Co., as shiphandlers—
"Darragun" 18-20 H.P. Motor Car No.
5757, four seater 4-cylinder and open body.
Also office furniture such as copying press,
typewriter, chairs, cup-board, tables, teapoy
and sundry samples.
By order of the mortgagee Mr.
PIESTONJI E. DALAL and on ac-
count and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Govind
Ganadhar Kaverkar—
1 "Clement Bayard" 15-20 H.P. Motor Car
Bombay No. 1797, torpedo body, 4-cylinder, 4
seater, in perfect running order, seat and in-
side of car upholstered in leather and com-
plete with load, which can be inspected at the
show room of Messrs. Palson's Ltd., at Mid-
Khana, River Road, at any time during the
day before the sale day.
By order of the concerned—
Second hand bicycles.
One 45 H.P. American Motor Omnibus
36 seat 4-cylinder Car No. 1835.CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1919.

B. MANEKAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Fort Meadows Street,
Telephone No. 3297.AUCTION SALE OF 15 TONS IRON STEEL
BARS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mazumdar
Bros and on the account and risk of the
following defaulting indentors: Messrs. B.
MANEKAL and Co., Auctioneers on
MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at 3 p.m.
(S.T.), will sell by Public Auction in the
Godown of Messrs. Yunes Cotton Trading
Co., Ltd., situated at New Chinch Bunder
Road, at the corner of Elphinstone Bridge,
near Wari Bunder, where the goods are
lying.
On account of Messrs. Hassanally Noor-
bhai and Co.
21 Tons 3/16 size Steel Bars each 12 feet
long.
21 Tons 1/2 size Steel Bars each 12 feet long.
On Account of Mr. Velji Devchand.
5 Tons 3/16 size Steel Bars each 12 feet
long.
5 Tons 1/2 size Steel Bars each 12 feet
long.
All imported per S. S. Tama Maru.
B. MANEKAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

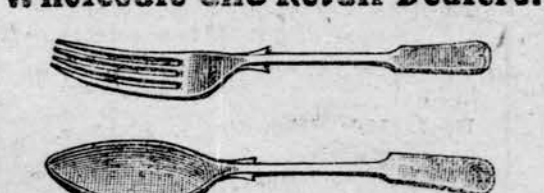
Bombay, 1st February 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P.
Railway.
No. 26 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1255.AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN NO.
10 OF THE DAVID MILLS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 12-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction near the temple of
Hanuman at Tambakanta, by order of Seth
Chunilal Anthalal and on account and at the
risk of Seth Kanti Lal Hiralal—
25 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 10 single of
the David Mills Cucka Ticket.AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES JAPANESE
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of Seth Keshaji Manekji and on account and
at the risk of Seth Kanti Lal Hiralal—
7 cases each 50 pieces Japanese White Shir-
tings No. A.A.AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES JAPANESE
SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of Messrs. Chaganlal Dullabhadra and Co. and
on account and at the risk of Seth Kalyandas
Becharadas—
14 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5100.AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES MULLS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of Seth Goculdas Ravji and on account and
at the risk of Marwadi Harmandraj Bej-
nath—
1 package about 150 pieces Mulls No. 551,
18 yards.
2 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No.
661, 18 yards.
2 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No.
771, 18 yards.
3 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No.
881, 18 yards.AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES HOLLAND
OF THE KOHINOOR MILLS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of Messrs. Narayan Balwant and Sons and on
account and at the risk of Multani Tekchand
Sevaram—
3 bales each 60 pieces Holland of the Kohi-
noor Mills No. 2828.AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES JAPANESE
SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of Thacker Pradai and on account and at the
risk of Thacker Jethmal Narandas Govind-
gully—
4 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings
No. 2390, 44 inches 33 yards.AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES JAPANESE
SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of Seth Mudhandas Govindji and on account
and at the risk of Seth Kanti Khodidas—
Ex. S. S. "Bombay Maru."
8 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3690.AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES JAPANESE
SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of the concerned and on account and at the
risk of Marwadi Mangram Javaram—
Ex. S. S. "Hajaj Maru."
200 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings
No. Nine Dragon.AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES FANCY,
THIN, SUPERIOR, ENGLISH-MADE
WHITE DHOTIES.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February,
at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at the baling press
opposite the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at
Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order
of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co. and
on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M.
Karsandas and Co.—
4 packages each 150 pairs fancy, thin, super-
ior, English-made white Dhoties No. 99 or
other Ralli's goods, 50 inches 10 yards.AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES JAPANESE
SHIRTINGS.
On TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 3-1
p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by
Public Auction at the baling press opposite
the gate of the Dharanraj Gully at Cham-
pagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth
Harmandrai Bejnath and on account and at
the risk of Jannadas Harakaji.
Ex. S. S. "Hedjaz Maru."
100 bales Japanese sheetings No. 9 dragon.
Ex. S. S. "Heishen Maru."
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. 9 dragon.
150 bales Japanese sheetings No. C dragon.
Ex. S. S. "Kosaka Maru."
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. C dragon.AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES YARN.
On TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 12-30
p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by
Public Auction near the temple of Hanuman
at Tambakanta, by order of the Asar Virji
Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of
the undermentioned parties—
42 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 61, Bhatia
Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Ambalal
Bhagwandas—
50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 61, Bhatia
Ticket.MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1919.

BEST CHANCE FOR
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.Large Stock of Moradabad Spoons and Forks.
INSPECTION INVITED.HAJEE BROTHER,
SANDHURST ROAD,
near ALHAMBRA CINEMA, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED
PROPERTY ON FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.
By order of and under instructions from
Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal
attorneys for Messrs. Kaikhosro Hormusji
Plumber and Cowasji Khuresji Arjania the
second mortgagors and on account and at the
risk of Dorushaw Burjorji Mistry the
mortgagor Messrs. Mody and Co. auctioneers
will sell the undermentioned property by
Public Auction on the premises on WEDNES-
DAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 4-30
p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale
reserved to and vested in the said second
mortgagors under an Indenture of mortgage
dated the 5th day of July 1916 and made
between the mortgagor of the one part and
the said second mortgagors of the others part.
The said sale will be made subject to an
Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of
July 1916 and made between the mortgagor of
the one part and Abdulla Dharamey of the
others part.DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All the piece or parcel of land (together
with the messuage tenements or building
standing thereon) situate at and fronting
Ferguson Road without the Fort of Bombay
in the Registration sub-district of Bombay
containing by admeasurement seven hundred
and sixteen square yards and seven-eighths of
an acre square yard and seven-eighths of
an acre and bounded on the south by the
property formerly of Narayji Mills and now
of Meyer Sassoon Mill on the west by a
private Road and beyond that by land of
Behramji Hiribhai Warden based originally
to Kadarbhai Sullemangji on the north and
east by land belonging to the said Behramji
Hiribhai Warden and mortgaged to Bomani
Framji Patell and Framji Jamshedji
Engineer.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and
Hiralal attorneys for the second mortgagors
at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane or to the
undersigned.MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
CINEMA PICTURESMADAME OLGA PETROVA
in the 5-reel Super-Dramatic Metro Play:"The Heart of a Painted
Woman."A most ideal drama showing how great
ideas of a poor woman teach a young
spendthrift how his riches could be used for
a most befitting cause.SPLENDID SPECTACLE, SUPERB
IDEAS, AND HIGH CULTURE.
EFFECTIVE ACTING BY METRO'S
CLEVER ARTISTS.
Also WORLD'S LATEST NEWS.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AN IDEAL NEW PICTURE BILL:
A 6-reel All-British Photo-Play:

"THE DIVINE GIFT"

A splendid story, proving the universal
lesson; that, while mankind throughout the
ages has been inspired by the same passions,
the development of the higher qualities has
kept pace with the march of civilization
and that there is opportunity for the
display of the loftiest in the circumstances
of the present day.Describing Humanity, Piety, Love,
Honesty, Intellect and Self-Sacrifice in
Different Episodes.Featuring among a total cast of over
four hundred are the stars:HENRIETTA WATSON, JOYCE DEAR-
SLEY, GEORGE TULLY, EARNEST
HENDRIE and others.English Plot, English Ideas,
English Acting, English Scenery,
English Makers.Also WORLD'S LATEST NEWS
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST
THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT
UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

To-Night

THE ONE AND ONLY

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

In her latest fun-making Pathe' Photoplay

"A Daughter of
the West"

in 5 acts

See the little star in a cowboy rig and
how she captures a notorious outlaw.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

PIPE THE WHISKERS

Comic by Luke.

TIME

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

White Slave Traffic!!

You are perhaps not unaware of the tremendous uproar that was raised in Greater
Britain, some time ago, at the startling exposures of White Slave Trade that is being
carried on throughout the World—in this Civilised Age—cloaked under the ponderous
garb of SOCIETY!Even now—the canker of modern Civilisation is not unknown to you: viz: the shame-
less, scandalous marketing of the souls and bodies of pretty girls.

And here is a thundering coup for you!

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

screen this week the most startling powerful story of Rex Beach

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

A tremendous 8-reel (8000 feet) "punch" Play—a Film that has a message for every
pretty girl in the World.

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

will keep you on the qui vive every second of its run and is full of thrills and smashing
scenes.It is a gigantic production and touches at once the weakest spot of modern-day life
You see here the cursed evil of beautiful girls bidding in the matrimonial market for
the highest price! you find here the terrible consequences of drunkenness! you see
here some of the most subtle snares of modern civilisation to which impetuous and
innocent lives are perpetually lured. Bring your wife—bring your daughters—bring
your batchelor boys—this evening at

— WEST-END CINEMA —

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m.
(S.T.). Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Your favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM

presents to-day and during the week

THE FIFTH INSTALLMENT

Episodes 10, 11

OF THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

TOGETHER WITH

The Newest Universal Screen Magazine

and a two-part Comedy with

THE FAMOUS FATTY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Prize Matinees to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15.

NEXT WEEK

THE HIGH SPEED UNIVERSAL

SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring

EDDIE POLO

the human whirlwind.



Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming

Take Care

Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best
picture

Men Who Know

The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous
successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They
do not consider any picture good unless

The Projection Is Good

SIMPLEX
MOTION PICTURE
PROJECTOR

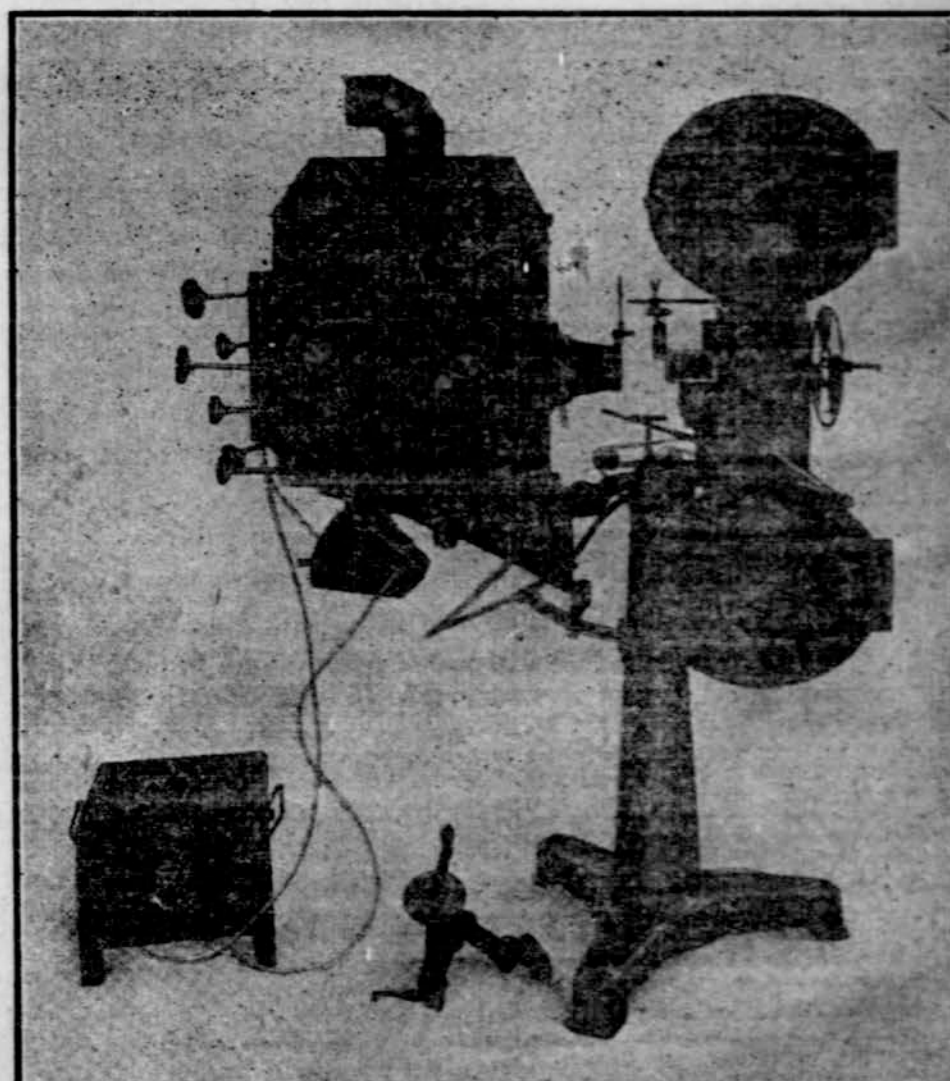
It is the cheapest

because it is so well built that
figuring price of machine and up-
keep, its better projection actually
costs less.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

INDIA, EUPHRA & CEYLON

The Universal
Film Mfg. Co.Heera House, Sandhurst Road
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. I. P.

Byculla Mechanics' Institute

DANCE

Friday 7th February at 9-30

ADMISSION

Member with 2 Ladies Re. 1.

Non-Member with 2 Ladies Rs. 2.

C. B. GARDNER,

Hon. Secretary.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEW CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

BEGINS THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE

STUPENDOUS MYSTERY SERIAL

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

One of the most fascinating mystery
stories ever presented on the screen. A
tale of love and revenge unfolded with
masterly touches of dramatic and emotional
interest.

EPISODE 17th.

WIRES OF WRATH

EPISODE 11th.

THE RAIL RAIDERS

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

in the role of heroine performs such dare-
devil feats in this instalment as will fairly
make the spectators gasp with excitement.
Be sure to come and see these thrilling
new episodes.

ALSO SHOWING

PICTORIAL NEWS and a
COMEDY IN 2 PARTS.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

NEXT WEEK!

NEXT WEEK!

OUR GREAT NEW SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

Featuring the Renowned

EDDIE POLO.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Seventh Extra Meeting: Mahatma Race Course. First race starts at 3.15 p.m.

Hon. Pandit Malaviya's Public Lecture on "The work before us," Shantaram Chawl, Kandewadi, 6.30 p.m.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mail for Seychelles, Laurezo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhankshodi and Colombo close at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

G. I. P. Byulla Mechanics' Institute dance at 9.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 8.30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Laura Gurie, at 9.30 and 10 p.m.

Cinema at 6.30.

Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

West End Cinema, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Freemans Cinema, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

New Alexandra, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Officers of the 1/13th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion (L. P. P.) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Races (Mahalakshmi), this evening.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (L. P. P.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Jewish History Class will meet to-night at 9 as usual. There will be no meeting to-morrow.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers are requested to attend in uniform at Shantaram's Chawl to-day and to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Saturday) morning at 11.30 o'clock (S. T.).

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Gunnaker will read a paper on "The Duty of Muslims," to-day at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Union Hall, Chaulpatty. Mr. Sayed Munawwar, will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Vishnu Shastri Bapat Editor, "Aacharya" magazine, will deliver a public lecture on "Hindu Religion" to-day at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Sunday Class of the Brotherhood will be conducted at the Parvathi Mandir Hall, Girgaum, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. V. Wadia will expound Tennyson's "In Memoriam." The class is open to the public.

INTERCESSORY SERVICE IN ROSARY CHURCH.

To-morrow there will be Intercessory services in Rosary Church, Mazagon for deliverance from the cholera epidemics. There will be General Communion at the 7 o'clock Highmass and in the evening a procession will start at 4.30 following a route all round the parish as on a former occasion.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust writes:—

In view of the prevalence of cholera in Bombay, the Trust regret they have been obliged to postpone the luncheon and inspection of Port Trust Works which were to have taken place on 4th February, next.

As soon as the Trustees are in a position to fix a date for the inspection an intimation will be sent to you.

THIEF CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Aynae charged Syed Omar Abdul Rehman, an Arab, with committing several thefts between the 29th December, 1918 and 17th January, 1919, in buildings situated on Wodehouse Road and Cuffe Parade.

Among the articles stolen were:—

(1) A gold brooch and gold ear-rings worth Rs. 27, belonging to Mrs. Stevens.

(2) A silver watch and chain, also cash, worth Rs. 36, belonging to Mr. F. C. Kelly.

(3) Currency notes, watch, etc., worth about Rs. 175, belonging to Mr. E. K. Morris of Orient Building.

(4) Safety razors, etc., worth Rs. 23, belonging to Mr. A. G. Gorton-Hobbs, of the Orient Building.

(5) A gold ring, worth Rs. 25, of Mr. M. R. Bennett, residing at No. 15, Cuffe Parade, and

(6) A silver cigarette case, etc., worth Rs. 147, belonging to Mr. E. Hunnisette.

The evidence showed that at about three in the morning of January 20, one of the accused called out the name of Mr. F. C. Kelly. He woke up from his sleep, and on going into the drawing room he found the accused struggling with another gentleman living there. The accused was seized and handed over to the police, who on enquiring recovered a portion of the stolen articles from some Marwaris with whom they had been playing.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment in all.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India, Ltd., writes to say:—

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held in London on the 21st instant, the proposal of the Directors to increase the capital of this Bank was confirmed.

The authorized capital of the Bank will now be £4,000,000; Subscribed, £3,000,000; Paid-up, £1,500,000; Reserve Fund, £1,500,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

For the 1st Division of the Beshire Plate. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

AMERICA 1
LOYALTY 2
TAKE CARE 3

For the 2nd Division of the same Plate. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

KRUSIAN 1
DUNBAR 2
GOLD CUP 3

For the 2nd Division of the Harbour Plate. Distance 5 furlongs (round course).

SIR MARTIN 1
HARRINGTON 2
FINAL SHOT 3

The Epsom Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SILVER BALM 1
MAZBOOT 2
FOOLISH FANCY 3

The York Plate.—Distance 1 mile.

GLADIATOR 1
PENNY PIE 2
JAVELIN 3

The Bathurst Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

SUNGLARE 1
SOUTH STAR 2
KIT GREY LEG 3

The Harbour Plate. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (round course).

NATAL 1
SUBH PASHA 2
ALLADIN 3

RACING AT LUCKNOW.

THIRD DAY: HORSES LEFT-IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Stepside 10-12; Lu Lad 10-3; Cheeky Girl 12-1; Anagall 7-0; Woodnymph 6-0; First Chance 6-0.

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Wee Lad 10-7; Red Duke 10-5; Sarfaraz 9-8; Black Friar 8-2; Red Virgin 7-5; Black Prince 6-5; Hard Up 6-5.

THE FORTS CUP.—Distance 2½ miles over steepchase.

Gabbera 11-9; Turbulent 11-0; The Baron 10-10; May Flower 10-7; Red Lucy 10-7; Hope 10-0; Larna Magpie 9-3; Hope Deferred 9-0.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Symptoms 11-5; Lady Bunny 8-11; Little Wonder 8-10; Lord Grey 7-13; Miss Twistum 7-11; Lady Lyric 7-7; Avanti 7-6; Munderah 7-4.

THE PATIALA CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Talcum 10-0; Careless 9-7; Sungrebe 9-5; Le Soleil 8-13; Andoverford 8-9; Beauvoir 8-9; Stepside 8-9; Tarquin 7-8; Cauldon 7-2; Diana 6-12.

THE LABANTI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Solar Star 9-7; Garland 9-0; Paradise 8-9; Chester 8-0; Burg 8-0; Fusilier 7-13; Mubrook 7-12; Hurman 7-7; Pharoah 6-7; Selim (Message Incomplete.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

"The Mystery Ship" at the Cinema Precious seems to go strong, and to-day the serial enters its fourth week. This film has captivated the imagination of the Cinema-goers of Bombay, as is evidenced by the constant flow of crowds these three weeks past to the above theatre. Neva Gerber and Ben Wilson exhibit some of their previous processes in several terrible "punches" in this fourth instalment.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Rex Beach, the famous author, made his mark in the world of letters by his great work "The Auction Block." A story representing the temptations to which pretty maidenhood of the civilised world is subjected in real life. This film (8,000 feet) is on the programme card of the West-end Cinema this week and as it deals with some of the familiar social foibles of Modern Life, the film is expected to attract very largely Bombay Society at this picture house. The plot is full of thrilling scenes and is acted by a very good cast headed by Ruby de Meyer, the celebrated American Star as the heroine.

IMPERIAL.

Owing to the non-arrival of the expected shipment the management of the Imperial Cinema were obliged to substitute the House of Hato. In this they have well succeeded by having secured an excellent 5 part Goldrooster featuring Baby Marie Osborne the ever favourite of young and old alike. The present film deals with a Western story and provides an exciting kind of melodrama in which Baby Marie takes an important part assisted by the little coon who has now made quite a name for himself.

The programme concludes with the latest Pathe Gazette and an excellent Comedy by Luke.

MERCANTILE PRESS CO.

The thirty-six ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Co. was held at the Registered office of the Co. No. 187 Hornby Road, Fort, yesterday at 4 p.m. Mr. Moolji Haridas was elected to the chair. The Directors Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1918 were approved and adopted. A Dividend of Rs. 2 was declared. Messrs. Maganlal D. Khakhar and Vithaldas Virjee were re-elected Directors of the company. Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassobhai were re-appointed Auditors of the Co. for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

Captain R. Aitken, R.A.M.C., is reported to have died of disease in 2nd casualty list No. 827.

ALL-INDIA VAISHNAVA CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

The All-India Ramanuj Sampradaya Vaishnava Conference met again yesterday evening at Madhav Baug under the presidency of Jogadguru Swami Anantacharya of Prativad Bhayanker Math. There was a large attendance several pandits and religious preachers also being present.

Pandit R. Krishnacharya moved a resolution "That this Conference resolves to establish permanently an association named All-India Vaishnava Association under the presidency and patronage of his Holiness Swami Anantacharya."

Pandit Laxmanacharya and Pandit Rajendraprasad seconded and supported the motion.

The President in putting the resolution to the vote said that the new association was to be called "Shri Vaishna Seva Samati" and it would work to spread religious principles.

The motion was unanimously carried. Another resolution appointing a committee to carry out the resolution, consisting of Prof. R. Krishnacharya, Pandit Rajendranath, Mr. Raghavan, Mr. Khemraj Shri Krishnadas and Mr. C. Rajgopalacharya of Chikore was also passed.

Then Pandit Ganesh Dutt delivered a lecture on "Devotion." The Conference adjourned till to-day.

VAISHNAVA LADIES' CONFERENCE.

There will be a Vaishnava Ladies' Conference to-day from 8-10 a.m. under the presidency of Jankibai when Shrimati Manora will address the meeting.

THIRD ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have great pleasure in announcing that it is finally settled to hold the third Music Conference at Benares during the next cold weather. Preparations have for some time been afoot in Benares in this connection and we are glad to say that a very influential reception committee has now been formed under the patronage of his Highness the Maharaja of Benares and Raja Madhohall Bahadur. Raja Moti Chand Bahadur, has been elected as President of the Reception Committee; Raja Satyanand Bahadur, Sriyuta Bhagwan Dass Ji, Janandra Nath Basu, and Rai Krishnaji Sahib, have been elected vice-presidents and many of the leading raisers of Benares have joined the movement. It is hardly necessary to point out that such a movement cannot be a grand success unless the public realising the supreme importance of the mass education in music, which is its principal object, come forward with appropriate money aid; and the secretaries look forward to whole-hearted support from all sides.

We appeal to our patriotic countrymen and women to help the great cause—the "Renaissance of Hindustani Music"—by helping the third All-India Music Conference in every possible way.

All correspondence should be addressed to Shri Sivendra Nath Basu, (Mont), (Rais), Zamindar and Honorary Maristara (Chowkchamba) Secy., 3rd All-India Music Conference, Benares City, and all contributions sent to him.

V. N. Bhattachande, Bombay.

M. Nawab Ali Khan, Talqodar of Akbarpore and Sitapur.

S. N. Karnad, Bombay.

Secretaries Standing Committee.

B. K. Koul

K. N. Shivapuri.

Secretaries, 2nd All-India Music Conference, Delhi.

INDIA'S MATERIAL SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the letter from Mr. Barucha which you published the other day recounting the material services which India has rendered to Britain in this War, I notice an omission, inadvertent I am sure, but none-the-less most important.

I refer of course to India's leather supplies which have been so large, regular and handy indeed that both the War Office as well as the Government of India, including the Viceroy and Sir Thomas Holland, have felt compelled to acknowledge in handsome terms the help rendered by Indian tanners in this direction. The fruitful nature of the War efforts of Indian tanners can be gauged from the fact that in 1917-18, they supplied to the War Office 361,674 cwt. of tanned hides & skins valued at 487 lakhs, as against 322,390 cwt. in 1916-17, valued at 477 lakhs! In the words of no less than Sir Charles Bayley, Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India,—"Indian hides form the raw material of well over 60 per cent. of the foot-wear supplied to the combined forces of the Allies." The full value of the services rendered would be apparent when it is known that the Government controlled the prices of the hides both raw and tanned, with the net result that the Indian tanners got little or nothing indeed for their act of patriotism in giving up the lucrative tanning of skins and taking to tanning hides for the War Office. Compare this with the phenomenal profits earned by the Calcutta jute mills and the Bombay cotton mills! To what extent the prices have been controlled can be gauged from the sober statement of the Calcutta "Capital" that the Government prices were from three to six times less than the prices which the tanned hides could undoubtedly have realised in an open market!

It need only be stated further that these services still continue, and that even after the War is now practically ended, the Indian Munitions Board continue to purchase hides for the War Office at control prices.

If after this, any one could be found so ungrateful as to scoff at India's services in this War, well—God help him!—Yours, etc.

A TANNER.

Madras, Jan. 27.

THE SECRET OF NATIONAL GREATNESS.

MR. BANERJEA AT STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood were "At Home" at the headquarters of the Brotherhood at Girgaum, Bombay, yesterday, to meet the members of the Reform Committee. The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and Sir Rahim Baksh, members of the Reform Committee, were present on the occasion.

Professor P. A. Wadia, requesting Mr. Banerjee to address a few words to the students, said there was no doubt that the latter would derive much pleasure and profit from the address of the great patriot.

MR. BANERJEA.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee who on rising to address the assembly, was received with cheering, said he would first congratulate them on having that splendid institution—the Students' Brotherhood—under the auspices of which they had assembled there that afternoon. He had read the book containing the rules and regulations, and the objects of the Brotherhood.

He found the object of this institution was to cultivate among students moral and intellectual qualities and promote the ideal life of the true citizen. That was an object with which everybody had the deepest sympathy. They sometimes talked of the political regeneration of the country and of the greatness and revival of the ancient glories of Arya Varta. They dreamt of great things and looked forward to the great developments that awaited them, he hoped, in the near future.

CHARACTER.

But as a result of his experience of half-a-century, he would say that all progress, political, social and even material, of a country, depended mainly upon character and moral greatness. A nation could not be truly great until it steadily followed and worked upon that high ideal. For political greatness was the consequential result of moral greatness. If they wished to be great as a nation, and if they wished to take their place by the side of the great nations of the earth, the true secret of success in that direction lay in their elevation of character, the cleansing of their hearts and the uplifting of the manhood and the womanhood of the country. This was their first and last duty, and he was glad that this institution was enthusiastic in the performance of that great work. They talked of preparing young men for the duties of citizenship. He attached the greatest importance to that task but he would at the same time tell them that they would have to go through a period of laborious apprenticeship. This institution was a training ground for that and when he went back to Calcutta he would try to start a similar institution there. He wished the Bombay Students' Brotherhood all success and prosperity.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Banerjee and Sir Rahim Baksh and three cheers were also given for them.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would be very thankful if you would insert in your to-morrow's edition the following lines:—

It is very strange that the syndicate in its last meetings, in making provisions as regards the health of the college students, have completely overlooked that of the school students. I hope that they will look for their interests. This, they will show by postponing their examinations in the University for at least one month, as they did during the last epidemic of influenza.

With the favour I beg to remain, Sir,—Yours, etc.,

A FRIEND OF STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your popular journal:—

The city is smitten with fear by the cholera epidemic and the syndicate has granted us the term as was done, when the influenza epidemic was creating a havoc here. Though the syndicate has granted us the term and the various Presses have allowed us to go to our native places, yet the colleges are kept open and the lectures are delivered as usual. Our examinations are going to be held at the end of the next month or in the beginning of March.

Now, you know, Sir, the course for the first year in Arts is very heavy—especially the Mathematics—and in our college, the most difficult chapters in Algebra have not yet begun and I think, the Professors will never be able to finish them this term. Therefore, we have to finish them at home without the aid of anybody to instruct us. Our position is very difficult. I therefore, request through the medium of your journal, the syndicate to grant us the postponement of our examination and to fix the date of our examination in the first week of April next.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER ELPHINSTONIAN.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

AERATED WATERS AND INFECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following in your paper. Regarding Dr. D'Avoine's letter in the issue of yesterday's date advising the public not to drink aerated waters at the present time owing to the Cholera Epidemic, I beg to state that there would be no risk of infection if the water used for washing soda-water bottles contained a strong germicide. In our factory we are using Chlorine in the water and previous to the war, Permanganate of Potash. This disinfects the bottles both inside and out besides killing any germs on the washermen's hands.

If this was done in all factories there would be no danger of infection.—Yours, etc.

JAMES CONNELL.

Victoria Aerated Water Factory, Princes Dock, Jan. 29.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League a public lecture will be delivered by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on "The work before us" to-day at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Shantaram's Chawl, The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

DANGER OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I note with regret that the Health Officer has put before the public that another product of medical folly "cholera inoculation" and I am amazed to see the gullible public falling a ready victim to whatever that comes out from this lord of public health. Have the public not had enough of plague inoculation? Indian plague started from the city of Bombay. The same authority that put that valueless and dangerous nostrum "plague inoculation" before the public now comes to the rescue (?) of the people by putting forth "cholera inoculation." Eminent medical men who are honest enough have long proclaimed that serum—therapy has had its days and that inoculation is the last and the only refuge of that retreating body the "medical profession." Finding that there is no virtue in drugs the medical profession have resorted to inoculation and serum—therapy as the last prop on which to support their tottering edifice and as a temporary measure to satisfy a people who are outwringing against their inability to cure diseases and stop epidemics.

That monument of medical stupidity "compulsory vaccination" has not weeded small-pox out of the earth and not satisfied with that colossal failure the profession have the effrontery to foist yet another nostrum on a people already convinced of previous failures with such treatments. Chemicals and drugs are suitable only for use in mechanic arts. Their proper use is in manufacture, not in human veins and stomachs. What think you of the state of the profession of medicine when the physician will inoculate a healthy child with matter from sores of diseased animals, corrosives, irritants, and poisons of every kind? Anti-toxin for diphtheria. Poo! Vaccination for small-pox. Bah! Koch's nostrum for tuberculosis. Alas! then there is serum against typhoid; inoculation against plague; and last comes Dr. Turner's cholera preventive. I ask the medical profession, "what next?" Is the above catalogue of medical failures not enough to cause despair?

To have a virulent poison in the shape of inoculation syringed in your healthy blood as a preventive against a disease which you may or may not get—and a large majority never get it—is to all intents and purposes, to thwart nature's plans. This is tantamount to the use of arsenic, unlabelled, unlicensed and disease-imparting outrage as is inoculation lessens the disease-resisting power of the blood and renders the inoculated individual more liable to catch infection than the individual in whose veins courses pure healthy blood.

It is high time for people to look into this thing and to take up the study of nature, and see if they don't find better ways of curing and preventing diseases than this set of educated fools are palming off on them as the latest "scientific wisdom." Don't let anyone endeavour to make you believe that "filth" is a protection from disease. The thought of such a thing is absurd, preposterous; lunacy! One does not need to flounder around for several years in a ponderous "materia medica" which is full of miracles of how diseases are cured with deadly poisons, and fairy tales about how the pure and poison industry has "stamped" out epidemics of various kinds! To prepare a deadly poison for the express purpose of engraving it into healthy human blood when there is no disease in the person so inoculated is one of the craziest, most grotesque and most fantastic dreams that ever found lodgment in the brain of man. The practice is in open opposition to the moral order of the world, for it belongs to the unclean order of things. It makes the health angel struggle with the disease demon. Someday this nation will wake up, and when they once realize the crimes that are now being perpetrated upon the race in the name of medical science, I am afraid that every representative of this poison-doping creed will have to change his faith or search for pastures new.

Twenty centuries have come and gone and not yet has the medical profession shamed itself free from the meshes of this darkening web which induces it to substitute doping and dosing for sanitation and hygiene.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. BHARUCHA.

Physical Culture Director.

Hughes Road.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Cumballa War Hospital on Friday afternoon. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at the public meeting of the Women's Council in the afternoon. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Lt.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary; Captain C. E. Benson, and Captain C. T. K. Knox, Aide-de-Camp, left Grant Road Station at 10.30 p.m. for Delhi, on Friday.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "NEW INDIA"

WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The libel action brought against "New India" by the Chairman of the Palghat Municipality has been withdrawn.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

571 DEATHS ON THURSDAY:

332 FROM CHOLERA.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Thursday in Bombay was 571 as compared with 116 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 332 attacks and 332 deaths and small-pox 9 attacks and 2 deaths on Thursday.

Deaths from all causes occurred as follows in the different wards of the city: Fort 19, Mandvi 42, Bhulshwar 66, Girgaum 42, Byulla 161, Parol 83, Mahin 95, Harbour Docks, Railways and homeless 9 and Hospitals 54.

Attacks and deaths from cholera occurred as follows in the different sections on Thursday:—

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	0	4
Fort, Southern	1	1
Fort, Northern	8	5
Esplanade	2	4
Mandvi	2	3
Chukla	6	5
Umarkhadi	9	7
Dongri	10	7
Market	7	7
Dhobi Talao	15	10
Phanaswadi	6	3
Bluebushwar	8	7
Echar Talao	4	3
Kumbharwada	7	7
Khetwadi	13	9
Girgaum	7	6
Chowpati	2	1
Wakdeswar	0	0
Mahalakshmi	18	17
Mazagon	20	12
Tarwadi	33	25
Second Nagpada	2	2
Kamatipura	9	8
Tardeo	8	7
Byculla	38	39
First Nagpada	4	2
Irsl	34	34
Sewri	16	15
Sion	8	9
Mahim	6	6
Worli	71	68
Harbour Dock Railways and Homeless	3	8

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trial under Defence of India Act of

M. ASAF ALI, Esq.,

BAR-AT-LAW,
AND

PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.

Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY
CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau
Ali, Esq., Bar-at-Law, DELHI.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

A CITIZEN OF CAMBAY.—We regret we
cannot publish your letter.

V. B.—We intend dealing with the question
shortly.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 1st February, 1919.

THE CRY OF DISTRESS.

Students of human nature have often
observed that most of the evils to which
mankind is heir are due essentially to
the fact that the majority of human
beings lack imagination. There are
always enough reserves of goodwill and
fellow-feeling in men to relieve
most suffering in the world. But the
motive force—the imaginative insight
that prompts necessary action—is often
sadly lacking. Hence the need that
arises, on almost every occasion, to bring
home to the conscience and to the
bosoms of men the extent and intensity
of sufferings caused by natural calamities
or social wrongs, so that the potential
reserves of goodwill and fellow-feeling
may be galvanised into activity. We in
this Presidency know that many
parts of it are in the grip
of a great famine. Almost all of
us, except the favoured few, have felt its
awful presence in the abnormally high
prices of foodstuffs and necessities of
life. Yet how little has that feeling
really helped in averting the dire conse-
quences of the famine? If the majority
of us—and in this category we include
especially all those who are placed in
positions of authority and affluence—
had enough of imagination or had used
what we possessed, there would assuredly
have been no need for the appeal for
funds which is published elsewhere,
because everything that money and
human devotion could do to feed the
starving human beings and cattle and to
clothe the naked would have already
been done.

There is indeed a general
economic distress, but there are
hundreds amongst us who have more
than they need. And when there have
been fellow-beings near us who have not
had enough to eat and enough to clothe
themselves with, and whose cattle have
been crying for fodder, our
duty has been obvious. How many
of us have, however, fulfilled it
adequately enough for our conscience to
be satisfied? The service that imagination
should have done must
now be performed by the facts
which are brought into relief
in the appeal which we publish to-day.
These facts can be briefly summarised.
The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief
Fund has hitherto collected over four
lakhs of rupees, of which it has already
spent two lakhs and a half in providing
fodder for cattle, grain for food and for
seed, and clothing. The Committee of
the Fund has carried on its work through
local committees in various parts of the
Presidency. But it has not been able to
satisfy the demands for assistance from
these committees which are daily pour-
ing in because its funds are limited
and it has not yet obtained that assurance
of public support which a constant
stream of subscriptions can give. Until
that assurance is forthcoming, the Com-
mittee must needs find its work of relief
continually being hampered. And this
is a work which cannot wait. For the
cry of human distress cannot and should
not go unheard. It is true that the
pinch of famine will be acuter a month
or two hence. We must provide
against it. But it would be callous to
think that we can do so by postponing
our assistance.

We can help best if we give
what money we can spare—now.
For thus not only shall we be adequately
relieving the distress when it is acutest
but we shall also be preventing much of

it by what we do now to sustain and to
strengthen those who will be its victims.
The need for present help thus is crying.
On the other hand, as for cattle, if we
cannot supply fodder in large enough
quantities, many of them will die. And
his cattle the agriculturist cannot afford
to lose, for it is his real wealth and,
through him, of all of us. Then there
are hundreds of ryots and their depen-
dents who having exhausted their
resources during the last three months,
are actually faced with starvation. They
have to be fed. There are hundreds
who need clothing and the want of it
must obviously be most keenly felt in
this season of bitter cold. The physical
suffering involved is not all. In some
parts of the Presidency—notably in cer-
tain talukas of the Ahmednagar District
—women cannot leave their houses be-
cause they cannot sufficiently clothe
themselves? . . . In ordinary
times, the existence of poverty,
with all its inequalities and
miseries, presents a problem of ethical
conduct to a man richly blessed with
good things of life, not excluding a
conscience. The practical difficulty of
being honest to oneself leads, in the
majority of cases, to the continual
shelving of the problem. But the
sufferings that a famine entails do not
present a problem—but a duty that must
be instantly fulfilled.

DANGEROUS LICENSE.

At a time when Moslems all over the
country are agitated by feelings of grave
anxiety, it is both dangerous and out-
rageous that certain Anglo-Indian jour-
nals should be allowed license to indulge
in provoking and irresponsible attacks
on their religion. The "Mussulman"
of Calcutta draws attention to a letter pub-
lished in a missionary journal called the
"Epiphany." The "Mussulman" states
that in that letter "Islam, the Quran
and the Holy Prophet have been most
violently attacked, so much so that it
has already created great excitement in
the Moslem Community and a strong
feeling of indignation and resentment
among them." It was only the other
day that the "Indian Daily News" pub-
lished an article regarding the Prophet's
tomb, which stirred the depths of
Moslem feeling throughout the country
and led the Government of Bengal to
the commission of a blunder which cul-
minated in the tragedy of the Cal-
cutta riots. Now comes in its wake
the letter in the missionary journal
"Epiphany." We cannot characterise
the reckless effusion better than by re-
producing the comments of the "Mus-
salman." The journal observes:

We do not know what things are
coming to. We are living under a
Christian Government and we have
been all along witnessing, specially
for the last few months, Christian
journals and Christian writers grievously
wounding the religious feelings and
susceptibilities of the Mussalmans
with impunity, although the all-
comprehensive Press Act and the
Defence of India Act are in existence.
These laws are being set in motion
against Indians at the sweet will of
the Executive, but when Christians
and Anglo-Indians are offenders they go
scot-free, however serious their guilt
may be. Such an attitude on the part
of the rulers has gone a great way
to encourage Christian writers,
Christian journalists and Christian
speakers in their nefarious practice
of wanton or deliberate attack on
Islam and the "Indian Daily News"
article, the Rev. W. Thomson's ser-
mon at the S. Andrew's Day festival
and the writing in the "Epiphany"
are only three of the numerous in-
stances in point. Our Holy Prophet
has been characterised by the writer
in the "Epiphany" as a voluptuous
man. This is a libel and an utterly
baseless statement which none in
whose veins runs the Islamic blood,
can tolerate. We ask the Government
in all seriousness whether there is any
remedy. The Muslim community
must know whether they can expect
any protection from the Government
from the aggression of Christian
writers and speakers.

Journals like the "Epiphany"—thanks
to the immunity they enjoy under the
existing dispensation—do not realise the
danger of the path they tread in en-
couraging such reckless allegations which
are calculated to cause the deepest pain
and resentment among a numerous and
solely-trying section of his Majesty's sub-
jects, not to speak of millions of their
co-religionists all the world over. But
what are the Government doing? How
long will they continue to let the feeling
grow among the Moslems that they can-
not "expect any protection from Govern-
ment from the aggression of Christian
writers and speakers?" Has the tragedy
of the Calcutta riots had no lesson for
them? On this question the Government of
Bengal have now issued a communique

explaining the policy of the "Epiphany"
and reproving the Editor for his
thoughtless publication. They, however,
are advised not to take any action against
the offending paper and say that the
Editor will give his apology. We are
not so sure about the helplessness of the
Government in matters of this kind; but
we hope missionary papers will take it
as a serious warning against the habit
of libelling other religions for proselytising
purposes.

Notes of the Day.

Dr. Scott.

Yesterday the students of the Wilson Col-
lege, past and present, paid a fitting tribute
to Dr. Scott, who after devoted service in
the cause of higher education is leaving the
country to-day for his native place, in Scot-
land, to pass the evening of his life. Forty years
of his life Dr. Scott spent in the service of
Wilson College. A scholar of great eminence
he lived his laborious days without ostenta-
tiousness. He was a brilliant educationist,
and was a Fellow of the Bombay University
for several years. His services both to the
University and the Wilson College are too
well-known to need mention. For a time he
was President of the Students' Brotherhood.
He had endeared himself to all students who
came in contact with him by his sympathy
and love towards them. In this Presidency
as a professor of English Literature he has
had no rival. He was presented with a
purse of seven thousand and eight hundred
rupees—as an humble tribute—by his stu-
dents. May he live long to enjoy the rest
which he has well earned after forty years
of strenuous and hard work.

The Indian States.

Apart from the ceremonial addresses in
the Chiefs' Conference, there is little dis-
cernible about the actual work done at the
Conference. At the conclusion of his
speech, the Maharajah of Gwalior said
something about the results of the assembly
in which he announced the decision to form
a Chamber of Princes called the "Naren-
dra Mandal". They have cordially accepted
the policy of direct communications with the
Government of India and are ready for the
election of the Standing Committee outlin-
ed in the Reform Scheme. As far as the
subjects of Indian States are concerned,
they will probably be happier if the "Naren-
dra Mandal" proves to be something more
than a ceremonial assembly and undertakes
to have a united and definite aim for con-
stitutional government within the States.
It requires a firm appreciation of the ten-
dencies of world-opinion on the part of the
princes to enable them to initiate constitu-
tional reforms. They cannot remain as
anomalies in India, and they will do well
to accept the objective of responsible admin-
istration within their territories as well.

A New Venture.

On the visit of Sir George Lloyd to the
Servants of India Society a report of the
work of the Society was present-
ed, in which, among other things,
the activities of Mr. Thakkar in Jamshed-
pur were lucidly explained. It is a new ven-
ture and the work of Mr. Thakkar among
the labourers of Jamshedpur deserves special
congratulation. The organisation is in its
infancy, but the indefatigable energy of Mr.
Thakkar has enabled him to present a re-
port of great credit within a short period.
Stores for the supply of provisions were
opened and while in the beginning there was
no underselling, the steady rates of the
Stores served to keep the prices at a rea-
sonable level in the market. Cooperative
credit societies have been opened and with
their expansion, the danger of the usurious
Pathan will diminish and habits of thrift
be cultivated among the workers. We hope
the Tata Company will in appreciation of
Mr. Thakkar's work support him with the
means and equipment necessary for further
progress. Those, however, who know any-
thing about the conditions of life at Jamshed-
pur feel that no real improvement is pos-
sible so long as adequate steps are not taken
to provide sufficient and decent housing ac-
commodation for the workers. As things
are at present the accommodation is scan-
dally insufficient.

Characteristic High-handedness.

The "Vakil," an Urdu bi-weekly of
Amritsar, had recently to undergo a pecu-
liar, though not a very trying, experience
of official high-handedness. Under instruc-
tions from the Punjab Government, which,
obviously, must have acted under the
advice of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Deputy
Commissioner of Amritsar called upon the
Editor of the "Vakil" to present himself at
his office. When the Editor went to the
Commissioner's office the latter read out the
letter, he had received from the Punjab

Government and inquired of him why he
published the whole of Dr. Ansari's address
when all other papers had published only
some portions of it. It is not known what
reply the Commissioner received from the
Editor; but, we hope, the Editor
gave a frank and fearless reply. What is
to be noted, however, is the
sidelight which the incident throws
on the crooked ways which are re-
sorted to by officials for needlessly harassing
editors and managers of journals. Such
action on the part of officials is as both de-
testable and illegal.

Dilatory Procedure.

As an example of the dilatory procedure
adopted by the Local Government in the
execution of definite decisions involving the
expenditure of money, we would once again
refer to the delay in paying the increase
in salaries for the Presidency Magistrates
voted and sanctioned in last year's budget.
The budget was finally passed and the mat-
ter settled in June last and it is now the
1st of February 1919, and all are awaiting
the provisions of the next budget. The ap-
propriation of money sanctioned for raising
the salaries of the Presidency Magistrates
has not, we learn, yet taken effect. Con-
sidering the responsible character of their
offices, the Government decided on awarding
them higher salaries, but the resolution
seems to have been lost somewhere in red-
tape procedure and it may yet take months
for it to see the light of day. We would
draw the attention of the Government to
this abnormal delay, which however, is only
typical of the expedition with which the
decisions of Government are carried into
effect.

A Hopeless Case.

Our morning contemporary still
persists in clinging hopelessly
to the idea that education is
topheavy. Times without number
has this fallacy been thoroughly exposed.
But the "Times of India" repeats again
yesterday that the provision made for higher
education is out of all proportion to that
made for primary instruction. If it had
consulted statistics it could have seen that
for one rupee spent on Arts Colleges, Gov-
ernment spent 10 on primary education. Is
this disproportionate? Strange to say our
contemporary, obsessed as it is with this
crude belief, suggests the duplication or tri-
plication of universities in Bombay. In
fact, it is of opinion that no college should
be extended and no new college should be
established till the question of additional
universities in the Presidency is settled. A
university costs in these days at least a
crore.

The Urgent Need.

Our contemporary would first sink
two crores before spending a few lakhs for
providing the Presidency with the much
needed colleges. Again it wants to with-
draw affiliating powers from the Bombay
University but to endow the new universities
it wants to create with affiliating powers.
But it is the new universities that are of a
unitary type and the old universities have
not been deprived of their powers whenever
the experiment has been tried as in the U. P.
However, our contemporary has the credit
of saying something new if not sensible on
the subject. Certainly the model colleges
would not like to be separated from the Bom-
bay University and placed under new uni-
versities and we do not think the Bombay
University would prefer to go without any
affiliating powers. But that is a question
for the remote future. The urgent need, of
course, is for more colleges and not univer-
sities in the Bombay Presidency.

MOSLEM FEELINGS HURT.

**A MISSIONARY PAPER'S INDIS-
CRETION.**

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The Government of Bengal has issued the
following communiqué:—It has been brought
to the notice of Government that the feel-
ings of the Mahomedan community have been
hurt by a reference to the founder of the
Mahomedan religion which appeared in a
letter published in the "Epiphany" of 12th
January. The Government in Council is ad-
vised that the publication of the letter would
not justify action under the Press Act or
under any other legal enactment, but he re-
grets that the appeal which was made by his
Excellency the Governor in September last
to public men and journalists of all com-
munities that they should scrupulously re-
frain from any utterances calculated to
wound religious susceptibilities of any sec-
tion should in this instance have been dis-
regarded. His Excellency in Council has
been in communication with the editor of the
paper in question and understands that its
policy is to allow fullest liberty in discussion
of religious and social questions. The letter
in question purported to come from a Maho-
medan correspondent and was published as
such. At the same time, the editor has ex-
pressed his regret that by publica-
tion of the letter referred to pain should
have been caused to Mahomedans and has in-
dicated his intention explaining his position
in the next issue of his paper.

GERMAN COLONIES.

TO BE INTERNATIONALISED.

MR. WILSON'S PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Paris that despite the Dominion representatives' energetic protests the Imperial War Cabinet accepted Mr. Wilson's theory for internationalisation of German colonies. The South Africans believe that this policy will encourage rebels in South Africa. Australians fear that the Australian public will regard the proposal as unsatisfactory and inexplicable. Dominion delegates generally are the most reticent but perturbed. Mr. Wilson maintains that the settlement of this question on the lines of territorial acquisition would mean the retention of an evil atmosphere.

Mr. Wilson's plan it is understood provides that if the inhabitants of the colonies are capable of self-determination, the League of Nations should give effect to their wishes. Arabia and Mesopotamia are cited as cases where this may be possible. Mr. Wilson is undoubtedly of opinion that the League of Nations must enforce the principles of British Colonial administration by safeguards and the British view appears that under this system, while formal adhesion will be given to Mr. Wilson's theory the right of Government by mandatory power will not differ in effect from the British Imperial conception. This view induced the Imperial Cabinet to accept Mr. Wilson's plan but the examination begun of the methods of applying it shows the gravest difficulties. French, Italian, British and Dominion opinion is that any system of international control is doomed to failure as past experience has shown.

Italians adhere to their claims to Fiume and a part of the Dalmatian coast promised by the Pact of London. They declare that Mr. Wilson's attitude as regards the question of Fiume directly contradicts his fourteen points as regards the rights of people.

ATTITUDE OF PEACE
CONFERENCE.

MR. HUGHES DECLINES TO DISCUSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

PARIS.—Messrs. Hughes and Massey interviewed by Reuter showed the greatest reluctance to discuss the attitude of the Peace Conference to the German colonies. In reply to a question "Are General Botha, Mr. Massey and yourself satisfied with the position?" Mr. Hughes after a pause replied:—"I prefer not to answer."

POLISH AND CZECHO-SLOVAK.

NO FINAL DECISIONS REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

PARIS.—The Committee of the five Great Powers devoted their morning and afternoon sittings to the Polish and Czecho-Slovak question. Pole Dmowski explained the Polish claims to the recovery of the territory held before the partitions of 1772 and 1793 and a free access to the sea at Danzig. Czecho-Slovak Benes explained the incidents leading to the Czecho-Slovak and Polish encounters on the Silesian-Bohemian frontier.

The Committee stated that it was necessary to terminate these encounters. A proposal was made that the Allies should occupy the disputed zone to which the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks agreed. No final decision on territorial problems was reached but the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks were most conciliatory and declared their willingness to abide by the judgment of the Conference. The essential thing that frontier incidents should henceforward cease. The Polish and Czecho-Slovak delegates will be heard on January 30th by the interallied mission to Poland which is composed as follows:—(France) M. Noulens and General Niessel; (Britain) Sir Esme Howard and General Botha; (Italy) M. Montagna and General Rimes; (America) Lord and General Korman. The mission leaves for Warsaw via Vienna next week. The Great Powers Committee will continue on January 31st the colonial discussion. It appears that setting aside the international question an agreement will be reached for handing over German colonies to the states claiming them under the aegis of the League of Nations.

It is confirmed that Mr. Wilson will leave France on February 15th to attend the opening of the Congress on March 4th. He will remain in America only a few days, his absence from Paris not exceeding three weeks. Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George will doubtless return to England.

QUESTION OF GERMAN
COLONIES.

OPINION OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the advantage of the control of the colonies by the League of Nations seems scarcely to be disputed in the abstract. The question is whether the control can be so formulated as to allay the fears of France and Australia that it would occasion more conflicts than it obviated. Great Britain's disinterested

GLASGOW STRIKE.

"GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO
INTERVENE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

The Press Bureau says: The Lord Provost of Glasgow telegraphed to the Prime Minister stating that a deputation appointed by a large meeting had requested him to urge the Government to intervene with employers to secure forty hour week without reduction of wages. The deputation stated that constitutional methods had been pursued hitherto but failing the Government's consideration of the present request, any other methods would be adopted likely to advance their cause.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO INTERVENE. Mr. Lloyd George stated that Government was unable to intervene as such action could only undermine the authority of the men's chosen representatives and destroy cooperation between the employers and the employed on which the hope of industrial peace depended.

DISQUIETING SITUATION ON
CLYDE.MINISTER OF LABOUR DECLINES
TO INTERFERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

Despite drizzling rain the crowds on the streets of Belfast increased last night, gangs of men and women jostling, surging and shouting in darkness. The only lights were those of passing taxicabs and of pedestrians carrying electric torches and Chinese lanterns. Order prevailed till a late hour when some window-smashing took place and a few shops were looted. Crane-men struck yesterday morning but resumed discharging ships this afternoon by order of the Strike Committee who realised that coal shortage would affect the strikers very seriously.

The situation on the Clyde last night was disquieting. Three more big works are idle owing to lack of electricity, while the unofficial strike of thousands of miners and the stoppage of carters complicated the situation. The Minister of Labour telegraphed declining to intervene because the question of hours was a national one and should be settled by a National Negotiating Committee.

A procession of strikers headed by bands marched to the Town Hall where the leader told the Lord Provost that trams cars impeded the procession and if the Lord Provost did not have them removed the strikers would hold them up. They also warned him that unless he secured Government intervention, the strikers might adopt unconstitutional methods.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN
FREIGHTS.AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SHIP-
PING LINES' DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

A meeting of the representatives of Australian and New Zealand shipping lines yesterday decided on a substantial reduction of freight from England beginning in about a fortnight, when it is understood the first uncontrolled sailing will take place.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION
STEAMER.

WRECKED NEAR GREAT YARMOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

The steamer Nimrod of the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition fame has been wrecked near Great Yarmouth during a storm. Two of the crew of twelve were saved.

attitude makes it peculiarly possible for the British Government to act as a mediator.

The "Morning Post" is of opinion that no settlement is likely to succeed which is not based on realities. It reminds the British delegates that they represent not the League of Nations but the interests of their own people.

"DAILY NEWS." The "Daily News" learns from Paris that the Powers will be occupied with the colonies for some days. It is hoped that if a satisfactory beginning is made in applying the League of Nations' principle to the colonies, the way will be cleared for the more difficult problem of readjusting the frontiers of Europe.

EVIL OF INTERNATIONALISA-
TION.

"JOURNAL DES DEBATS" VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

PARIS.—The "Journal des Debats" refers to the evil consequences of the internationalisation established at the Berlin conference in 1885 and says it is not in the direction of the internationalisation of Africa that the Peace Conference should devote its efforts. It would act more wisely in making such allocations as are justified and directing the attention to the improvement of Brussels, Protocol establishing general guarantees for good treatment of the natives. The journal emphasises that the restoration of colonies would demand large expenditure and a continuance of speculative enterprises and therefore the conference should not impose too vigorous regulations on trade.

THE ARMY OF
OCCUPATION.SYSTEM OF WEEKLY
BONUSES.

FIVE GROUPS FROM FEB. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1.20 a.m., Jan. 31.

The War Office announces that the British armies at the date of the armistice numbered 3½ millions. Demobilisation is proceeding as rapidly as possible retaining 900,000 men as the army of occupation. The latter will receive weekly bonuses: privates, 10/6d. non-commissioned officers, 12/3d. to 14/- and officers, 21/- to 42/-.

There will be five armies of occupation formed on February 1st, viz., Home Rhine, Middle East, Far North and India. No soldier under twenty will be required to serve anywhere except at Home and on the Rhine. It is believed that recruiting for voluntary

impossible for the North Russian delegates to reach Prinkipo without crossing the Bolshevik territory.

ESTHONIAN TROOPS ADVANCING
TOWARDS WALK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

STOCKHOLM.—An Estonian communiqué shows that the Estonians are advancing towards Walk and that they have captured over seven hundred prisoners, four guns and much war material.

SCHEME OF EMPIRE
COMMISSION.TO TAKE OVER CONTROL OF EMPIRE
WAR DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 31.

A scheme has been formulated by the acting Commonwealth Premier, Mr. Watt for the formation of an Empire Commission which will take over the control of the Empire war debts. Governments of all the Dominions and the Colonies would be duly represented. The Commission would assume the financial position next December and would be empowered to convert debts into common stock. Each Government would only be liable for its own obligations and would make annual payment of at least five shillings per £100, sterling of debt taken over for interest, redemption and interest distribution costs. Additional

THE
GREAT FAMINE.

The Famine this year affects
twice as great an area as
that of the famine of 1912.

IF WE CANNOT SUPPLY FODDER IN LARGE
ENOUGH QUANTITIES THE CATTLE MUST DIE.

The cost of grass per 1,000 lbs.
in 1912 was from .. Rs. 13 to Rs. 15
The cost this year is from .. Rs. 25 to Rs. 30

EVERY RUPEE YOU CAN
SPARE IS WANTED.

Send subscriptions to the Honorary General
Secretary and Treasurer, The Bombay Presidency
Famine Relief Fund, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay or to, The Bank of Bombay, BOMBAY.

army will improve as soon as the great mass who fought return to civil life. Upon the steady rebuilding of the army depends the relief of the territorial battalions in India and other distant stations.

PRINKIPO PROPOSAL.

TROTSKY'S DECLARATION TO
BOLSHEVIST TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

PARIS.—A Stockholm message states that announcing the Prinkipo proposal to the Bolshevik troops Trotsky declared that it was an act of weakness on the part of the Entente and urged the Red Army to redouble its efforts against the bourgeoisie all the world over.

PRINKIPO INVITATION.

ARCHANGEL GOVERNMENT DECLINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

Reuter is informed that the Archangel Government has declined the Prinkipo invitation and denounces the Bolsheviks as traitors and assassins who would profit by an armistice. Moreover, it would be

loans with respect to the late war expenditure would be raised if necessary.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

PROVISIONS NOT TO APPLY TO CUBA
MEXICO, CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 31.

WASHINGTON.—The Immigration Bill prohibiting general immigration for four years after peace is signed will not apply to Cuba, Mexico, Canada and Newfoundland.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF
MOROCCO.

UNHAPPY CONSEQUENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Paris that unhappy consequences of international control in Morocco are largely accountable for the French suspicion of the American and British principle of trusteeship in conquered territories, but it is recognised that the conditions have greatly changed and France is anxious to establish in any territories which she may control the safe facilities for trade with all nations.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Paris that internationalisation though not received enthusiastically by the Council was admitted as an alternative worthy of consideration. Exceptions however were made by the British for the territory acquired by the forces of the Dominions. It is unlikely that we will recede from this position but the British are disposed to agree to experiments as regards the territory conquered by Imperial troops.

REPRESSION BILL.

BOMBAY CITIZEN'S PROTEST

RESOLUTIONS FOR TO-MOR-
ROW'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Shanfaram's Chawl to-morrow evening at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the passing of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee report.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside.

Following are the resolutions to be moved at the meeting:—

I. That this meeting emphatically protests against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill by the provinces of which it is proposed to arm the Government and its executive officers with novel and even unheard-of powers of the most dangerous description striking at the root of the liberties of the people and involving an unwarrantable and unnecessary interference with their fundamental rights.

Some of the provisions of the proposed Bills represent a departure from sound principles relating to evidence and procedure in the administration of criminal justice which are essential for the ascertainment of the proof of guilt and for the protection and safeguarding of the innocent. This meeting is strongly of opinion that if legislation of such a retrograde and oppressive character is passed the effect on the public mind and the relations between the Government and the people will be most disastrous.

II. Resolved that a Committee consisting of the following be appointed to organise and carry on a most vigorous constitutional agitation to prevent the enactment of these measures and to take steps, if necessary, to test the competence of the Indian Legislative to pass such measures.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION'S PROTEST.

The Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League have sent the following resolution by wire to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"That these Associations strongly protest against the two repressive Bills entitled Bill No. 1 and Bill No. 2 of 1919 and urge that they be dropped in the interests of peace, order and good Government."

The Secretaries of the above Associations have also issued an appeal to all public men and public Associations to rise to the occasion and wire their protests to the Viceroy without delay, at least before the 6th February, when the Imperial Council meets.

PROTEST MEETING AT THANA AND
KALVAN.

Under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, Professor Shivaram Mahadeo, Pananjap, Poona will deliver two lectures on "Rowlatt Report Bill and the necessity of Home Rule" one at Kalyan to-day in the Sant Tukaram Theatre at 9 p.m. and another at Thana on the open ground near Shenvi's Chawl to-morrow at 5 p.m. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya will preside. The meetings are open to all.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT'S
STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

Mr. Hughes has communicated to Reuter the following statement received from the Commonwealth Government which, he stated, represented the attitude of the Government, the entire Australian people and himself. The statement expresses strong opinion against the restoration to Germany of the Pacific islands in which Australia is especially interested and likewise emphasises objects to any form of international government in these islands. Australia desires that the islands should henceforward be controlled either by Britain or Australia. This desire on the part of the Commonwealth was not influenced by an ambition of extended territory but by a feeling that this free and young nation must safeguard itself against future molestation and the only form of insurance available is Government under the British flag.

AUSTRALIA'S AIMS.

As the Commonwealth already governs a substantial area of Oceania, adjacent to late German possessions, the Government feels that the success which attended its development of these islands must appeal to the nations which have to judge Australia's claims. Australia's aims are not the exploitation of natives but the development of productive and industrial possibilities of these possessions for future good of present inhabitants as well as the safety of the Commonwealth. The Government feels strongly after considering carefully the prospects of internationalisation and neutralisation of Germany's late possessions in the Pacific as well as of other countries formerly belonging to Germany that nothing but complications will arise out of their method of control. Many evidences have been tendered that this is practically the unanimous view of the people of Australia who with the Government earnestly trust that Australia will be given an opportunity of safeguarding its future beyond doubt and proving its capacity to administer this great trust in the interests of humanity as well as the people of the Commonwealth.

THE ROWLATT BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT
MADRAS.REPRESENTATION TO
AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held this evening at the Gokhale Hall, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu," presiding, to protest against the introduction of coercive legislation in India and enactment into law of the proposed Criminal Law Amendment Bill and to make necessary representation to the authorities on the matter.

The first resolution expressed an emphatic protest against the introduction of the new Indian Criminal Law (amendment and emergency powers) Bill based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, as involving novel and dangerous principles perilous to the liberty and prosperity of his Majesty's loyal Indian subjects and as being a most necessary, unwarranted and unjust interference with the fundamental rights of the British Indian subjects.

Other resolutions also stated that the proposed legislation was altogether retrograde and a regrettable measure peculiarly inappropriate and uncalled for, implying want of confidence and disquieting reflection on the character and loyalty of the people of India, particularly of the races who habitually fill the bulk of the army, who have admittedly rendered conspicuous service to the Empire and humanity in the recent war; that the measure is inconsistent with the policy and aims of his Majesty's Government and of those of their Allies, as now declared at the Peace Conference, as also with the accepted principles of self-determination and promise of early establishment of responsible government in India; and that the provisions of the proposed bills embody a departure from several principles relating to evidence and procedure in the administration of criminal justice universally acknowledged as sound and essential for the ascertaining and proof of guilt and for the protection and safeguarding of innocents such as the clauses relating to the shortening of trials, the secrecy of trials, the holding of trials without juries or assessors, and the deprivation of the rights of appeal and revision.

In the opinion of the meeting the proposed legislation was calculated to defeat the objects of the Government and would deepen discontent and make administration increasingly difficult and such legislation would not only deprive the coming reforms of all their grace but would also jeopardise their successful inauguration and working.

Resolutions were also passed calling public bodies and citizens to hold similar meetings, calling the representatives of the people in the Indian Legislative Councils to effectively organise themselves in opposing the Bill and also appointing a general committee to give effect to the above resolutions, to present petitions to Parliament and carry on constitutional agitation to prevent the enactment of these measures and to secure their repeal, should they be passed into law. The meeting also authorised the above committee to appoint an executive committee to carry out the above purposes and to take steps both in India and in England to test the competency of the Indian legislature to enact the measures in question.

The meeting also authorised the Chairman to communicate by cable the substance of the above resolutions to the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Sinha and to the Chairman of the Peace Conference and also to the Government of India and the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Yakub Hasan and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar.

NEW REPRESSIVE
LEGISLATION.

APPEAL TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

Commenting on new repressive legislation the "Maharashtra" exhorts all Indian members to remember the history of the Press Act and Defence of India Act. It says: "The Press Act was expressly intended for the suppression of anarchist propaganda. Mr. Gokhale and others relying on solemn official promises supported the Act, but repeated afterwards when it was too late. The promises were broken and the Act was abused. The Defence Act was a war measure undertaken to suppress enemy plots and secret intrigues. Was it not used against Mr. Benant and many others engaged in peaceful constitutional agitation? Who can guarantee that the new laws will not be similarly abused? We cannot sell our liberties and birthright for a hundred Montagu schemes."

The paper publishes the names of Indian members and urges the people to hold protest meetings everywhere and pass resolutions, appealing to Indian members severally and collectively to oppose the measure tooth and nail. No Indian can support the bills without betraying his country's cause.

CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION
REGARDING GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 31.

PARIS.—The Peace Conference Committee to-day continued the discussion respecting the German colonies. The French Minister of Colonies was present.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

ITS SCOPE AND WORK.

LADY LLOYD'S SYMPATHY.

A meeting of representative ladies of Bombay was held yesterday evening at the Free-mason-Thomas War Hospital, Mayo Road, for the purpose of settling the constitution of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, under the presidency of her Excellency Lady Lloyd.

LADY LLOYD.

At the outset, her Excellency said: "It is only six weeks since I landed in India, and this is the first opportunity I have had of meeting a large number of the representative women of Bombay. I am very glad to be among you to-day, and I am able to tell you myself how deeply interested I am, in everything that pertains to the life and the work and the social and educational progress of women throughout this great Presidency. Long before I arrived I had heard of the wide and successful activities of Bombay during the war, and particularly of all that the Women's War Branch had been able to accomplish under the capable and energetic leadership of Lady Willington. And here I should like to say how much I sympathise in the very genuine loss, both public and personal, which you have suffered in Lady Willington's departure, and how fully I realise the effect which her personality and influence and her untiring efforts have had on everything which has been making for good in the community. For myself, I have been here to carry on the torch so well lit and burning so bravely, I can only say that the interests of the Bombay women will be my interests, that they will be very near my heart, and be very constantly in my thoughts, and that with your help, which I know will be fully and generously given to me, I propose to maintain to the best of my ability that high standard of endeavour that great tradition of service which have been set up in this Presidency during the last five years."

"Looking back on these five years of much terror and of many glories, I think the first thought that springs into my mind is one of enduring pride in the splendid part which the women of this great Empire have played everywhere a part to which there is no higher praise to be given than a saying that it has been one in heroism, in self-sacrifice, and in unwearying endurance with that borne by the men who were dying in the trenches for the freedom of the world. You cannot separate the two, as it has often been said the war was a death-struggle in which the protagonists were not armies but nations. And it is true to say that it could not have been won by the men without the women, than by the women without the men. I think, however, that when the whole history of this wonderful time comes to be written, one of the most remarkable features of the crisis will be shown to be, first, how readily on the whole, women responded to the novel and overwhelming claims made upon them; and secondly, what unexpected powers and capacities were called forth in every quarter."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

"Here, in Bombay, your Women's War Branch has been a fine example of what can be done by universal goodwill, patriotic enthusiasm, and last, but not least, efficient organisation. It would ill become me to try and point out to you, at this time of day, the high merits of the services which were rendered by the President, Vice-President, Committee, and Secretaries of the branch. You know far better than I do how to praise them; but even their efforts would have been unavailing without the loyal and devoted co-operation of women workers, contributors, and organisers all over the Presidency. The results of this great combination you have all seen: the hospitals which were equipped in India, in Egypt and Mesopotamia, the great quantities of comforts sent to our troops in different quarters of the field, the best of all the devoted personal service in visiting hospitals, mending clothes, packing stores, in fact in lending a helping hand everywhere. All this has gone on steadily throughout the war, and it is a record which any community, even during these years of splendid service, may be justly proud of."

"But the war is over, and we are naturally looking out into the future and asking 'What next?' The first and most natural answer to such a question would be 'Why, a little rest and a holiday and a good time', and this would have my warmest sympathy. I should like all war workers to have a good rest before turning to the labours of reconstruction."

"We all remember the old cynic who defined life as an uninterrupted series of exceedingly disagreeable incidents, and there are people who tell us that the end of the war will bring us more trying times and harder work than ever. I do not think we need take too gloomy a view, but there are all the pieces to be picked up, and we shall need all the courage and experience we have acquired to make the peace worthy of the war. I do not think that we need fear the difficulties ahead. The war has taught us so much, has broken down so many water-tight compartments, has inspired such a noble and universal ideal of service and sacrifice, has made us realise our own capacities for good, and, above all, has made all the different parts of the Empire realise how much greater are the things that unite us than those that divide us. None wants to go back to the more individualistic and limited grooves in which many of us were moving before the war wakened us, and it is in order to find art expression of this universal desire to turn over War Patriotism and enthusiasm and our war training into

peace channels that we are met here to-day.

PERMANENT WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

"Before your late President left, the Scheme had already been formally adopted of transforming the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund into a permanent Women's Council for the Bombay Presidency. This Council, the objects and constitution of which will be presented to you in detail in a few moments, in the form of the Interim Committee's report, is designed to act as a co-ordinating and directing body for all social and philanthropic work connected with women and children throughout the Presidency. It will be in fact a Clearing House for all organised effort. It will affiliate and aid existing bodies, form new ones as required and do its utmost to check overlapping and waste of power. We want for our Central Committee the best brains, the highest ideals and the most constructive imaginations in the community, and when I read you the list of names who have consented to serve on the first Committee, I think you will agree with me that we have made a good beginning. We want also as many existing social and philanthropic societies as possible to affiliate and become one with us, so as to make our scope a wide one. Above all, we want everyone who is interested. We want to ask all women who care for the welfare of their fellow-women and of the children to give us their blessing, and to trust us, and we will endeavour to be worthy of their trust. We particularly want a very large general membership. Lady Tata is going to explain to you the reasons why we want everyone, who can, to enrol. And I will only say that we aim at making each general member feel that though she may not be able to take any actual personal part in the many activities represented on the Council, yet her interest and approval is of the greatest value to us, and that any contribution she may care to make to the Council's funds will be used well and wisely. There is so much to be done, the people who have died during the last five years have left us such a great responsibility, towards the world which it was their fate to die for, and it is ours to live for, that we cannot afford to fail in our task. And we have learnt that two of the greatest factors in success are personal service and good organisation. It is on these grounds that the idea of the Women's Council seems to be a right and necessary one, and I have little doubt that you will all give it your hearty support."

MRS. GRAY.

Mrs. Gray then said:—The Interim Committee of the Women's Council was appointed by a public meeting on 10th December. Its duties were the drawing up of the objects and constitution of the new Council. These objects and constitution were now before them, and, if passed by the meeting, would form the working basis on which the Council would carry on the work though they could not be formally adopted until they had properly enrolled members. As many of the clauses were such as were found in any constitution it was not necessary to trouble them with every detail. But it was necessary to draw attention to one or two salient points.

The Council itself would consist of all women who chose to enrol. As it would be a large body, it would be divided into Sections. It was difficult, at the present stage, to see how many and how large these Sectional Committees would be. That would depend on the enrolment.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

But the suggestions made for the Council's work had been already many and varied, i.e.:

- (1) To compile a handbook of addresses and all information about women's work;
- (2) to take in Year Books, Reference Books, etc., and keep a lounge where they could be consulted;
- (3) to let the general membership know the number and kind of help wanted by different societies;
- (4) to keep a register and call office, both for hospital and for children's nurses;
- (5) to get the University to provide elementary courses for evening classes;
- (6) to secure training courses for girls in commercial, nursery, governess work, etc.;
- (7) to promote adult school work among Indian ladies;
- (8) to encourage open-air recreations among women and children;
- (9) to help health authorities in times of epidemics;
- (10) to help health authorities in doing educational and relief work in times of epidemics;
- (11) to rescue work for Indian women;
- (12) infant welfare and schools for mothers;
- (13) to help play-ground and play-teachers for children;
- (14) to try to raise the status of shop girls and teachers;
- (15) visiting of hospitals;
- (16) recreation work among soldiers;
- (17) disposal of mission work.

The Council would not embark on all these schemes at once, but the list of suggestions showed that grass was not likely to grow under the Council's feet. The most interesting point of the Council's work would be its Intelligence Department. It was hoped that the Council's office would be a home and nucleus of all kinds of women's activities. It was the hope of the Interim Council that these proposals for carrying on the work would commend themselves to them.

LADY TATA.

Lady Tata then said that during the last four years and a half it had been abundantly proved to them what good work could be done by women, judging from the results shown by the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. One of the prominent features of this war work had been that women of all races had combined to do the work and had thus proved the advantages and the pleasure of working together in groups. They should now endeavour to work that system on a much larger scale, until the many and varied duties, in which it was possible for women to work for women, were gathered together into one scope of work. History told them that after a great war in every country there was always a great upheaval and a great change in the outlook on life. This was the time when there was a chance of making big changes, starting new projects, and widening their outlook and scope of work for the general good. Women had done and were still doing great work in the world, and other countries all over the world, and there was no reason why they should not do as great and as good work in this country.

She appealed to all women to come forward and join the Council for it would be

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following further subscriptions are acknowledged:—	Rs.
N. L. C.	1
G. L. C.	1
S. P. L.	1
Balvally Manjunath Rao	1
P. A. V. C.	1
Sympathiser	1
G. S. P.	1
Sympathiser	2
R. A. G.	1
Sympathiser	1
S. L. A.	1
M. R. K.	1
S. P. S.	1
R. N. Prabhu	1
Through Mr. P. R. Lele	18
Through Mr. H. A. Mitha	50
Gulam Hussein Jaffer Ruttonjee	10
Mahomedally Hajeebhai Jungbarwala	10

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

BOMBAY ARYAN BROTHERHOOD'S SUPPORT.

The following resolutions were passed at a Special General Meeting of the Aryan Brotherhood held on 28th inst.:

Resolved that:—(A) This special general meeting of the Aryan Brotherhood, Bombay, reaffirms the Resolutions previously adopted at the meetings of the Brotherhood and at conferences held under its auspices, affirming the necessity for changing the present law, so as to place beyond doubt the validity of marriages between Hindus, who do not belong to the same caste or sub-caste, and appealing to the Legislature to pass an enactment to that effect.

(b) This meeting of the Brotherhood approves of the Bill introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel for validating marriages between Hindus of different castes or sub-castes, and strongly recommends that it be passed.

(c) This meeting of the Brotherhood is further of opinion that the principle of the Bill should not be complicated by introduction therein of provisions seeking to effect radically different marriages or other special reforms.

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you spare a few lines for the following in your most esteemed paper.

All over India, meetings of Shastris and Acharyas are being held to protest against Mr. Patel's Inter-marriage Bill. Though I am not in a position to compete the learned Shastris in their science, still we can say that the simplicity of Mr. Patel's Bill is obvious and we do not know what harm can there be if only a Bill giving validity is passed when there is no compulsion for anybody? I, as a follower of simple conscience unprejudiced as it is, think that under the present democratic attitude of the people, it is in the interest of India in general to bring the ties of affection nearer and nearer to show their unity.

I appeal therefore my brothers and sisters to support Mr. Patel's Bill with all their enthusiasm.—Yours, etc.,

DATTATRAYA R. VAIDYA.

Bandra Jan. 30.

P. S.—Will the opposers please refer to the issue of the "Modern Review" of January, 1919 for the above in "Self-determination in Social Matters" Notes.—Yours, etc.,

D.R.V.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE TO DR. SCOTT.

An interesting function took place yesterday at the Wilson College, when Dr. Scott, who is retiring from the College, was presented with a purse of Rs. 7,800 by his past and present students. Sir Basil Scott was in the chair.

to their own good as well as to that of others.

Proceeding Lady Tata said that the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland embodied a huge number of subjects in its field of operations, and each subject was worked by a Sectional Committee, of which there were twenty at present.

Lady Tata then detailed some of the things done by similar institutions or associations in England, and said that all those and many other activities could be taken up by them and worked with advantage. For instance, sanitation, welfare work of all kinds, amelioration of the condition of women workers in mills and factories, establishing schools for adult women were other subjects deserving their attention.

She then announced that the Council had already opened an office in the same building where they had for so many years carried on such good war work. It was the hope of the Committee that everyone would look in there and suggest new ideas, give hints and help in other ways. (Cheers).

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers of the Committee were then appointed: President—Her Excellency Lady Lloyd. Chairman—Mrs. Palmer. Vice-Chairman—Lady Tata. Honorary Secretaries—Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Honston. Honorary Treasurers—Mrs. Taiyarkhan; Mrs. Hunt.

Committee—Lady Birkett; Miss Carswell; Mrs. Currie; Dr. (Mrs.) Dadabhai; Dr. (Mrs.) De Monto; Mrs. David; Dilshad Begum; Miss Engineer; Lady Henson; Lady Jngmohandas Virjivandas; Mrs. Marton; Mrs. Moinet; Mrs. Orr; Mrs. J. B. Petit; Mrs. S. Shah; and Mrs. Sirur.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Secret Conference of the Presidency Bank Secretaries.

In our last review we drew the attention of the public to the secret conference of the Presidency Bank Secretaries in which the Finance Member, the Financial Secretary, and the Controller of the Central Bank took part for the settlement of the Central Bank question by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, and we condemned a hole and corner enquiry of that sort for the proper solution of such an important and comprehensive economic problem as the organisation of an adequate, sound, and progressive credit system to serve the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. We also stated that the Chamberlain Commission recommended the earlier investigation of the problem by a small expert committee, and the views of the late Finance Member on the subject. In order that the public may be enlightened regarding the disadvantages that are likely to arise if the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks into a Central bank and the Central Bank into a Central bank were to take place, it is necessary to give a brief account of the scheme of Mr. Keynes, which is an able presentation of the case for amalgamation from the standpoint of the European mercantile and banking community.

The Memorandum of Mr. Keynes on the Central Bank Scheme.

The Memorandum of Mr. Keynes, printed as an annex to the Report of the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, outlines the constitution of the Central Bank, and enumerates its functions and advantages. The three merits of such an institution, according to Mr. Keynes, would be: (1) the combination of ultimate Government responsibility with a high degree of day-to-day independence for the bank authorities; (2) the preservation of the unimpaired authority of the bank executive, who are to take a broad and not a purely commercial view of policy, and use the commercial knowledge of the shareholders' representatives; (3) the maintenance of a high degree of decentralisation in the day-to-day management of the bank.

The Proposed Constitution of the Central Bank.

The Central Board, the supreme directing authority, is to consist of three members, one Chairman, the Governor of the Bank, a Deputy Governor, and a representative of the Government, together with three or more Assessors with power to attend but not vote. The Governor is to be appointed for five years and eligible for reappointment by the Secretary of State on a monthly salary of about Rs. 8,400. The representative of the Government is to be appointed by the Viceroy, and shall be generally the Finance Member, or the Commerce Member, or the Secretary of one of these departments, or the Controller of Currency. The Deputy-Governor is to be appointed by the Viceroy on the nomination of the Governor and the Government representative of the Central Board, and is to receive a monthly salary of Rs. 5,000. The Assessors shall be the Managers of the Presidency Head Offices or their deputies who shall have the right to attend meetings of the Central Board and lay their views before it but shall not vote. The majority vote of the Board shall be legally binding on the Bank. The Government representative is to be armed with a temporary veto to delay the enforcement of decisions till submission to the Viceroy who is to exercise an absolute veto. The Central Board is to be located at Delhi, and will have no direct dealings with the public.

All transactions of the Bank with the public will be conducted by the Presidency Head Offices, to be established at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, whose spheres of influence shall be the same as those of the present Presidency Banks. Each head office shall be directed by a Presidency Board, consisting of a Manager on a monthly salary of Rs. 5,000 who shall also be the Chairman with the casting vote as a Deputy Manager, a representative of the local Government, and two or four unofficial members. While the Central Board will have the right to enforce all its decisions on the Presidency Head Offices, its duties generally will be concerned with bank rate, the remittance of funds from one presidency to another and between India and London, and with questions of general policy, the Presidency Boards being permitted to transact general local business.

Functions of the Central Bank.

The nucleus of the new Central Bank is to be got by the amalgamation of the capital and reserves of the three Presidency Banks and reconstruction. The bank is to be capitalised at the market rate so that the new bank will have a capital of about £5 millions. A regular dividend of 10 per cent. is to be assured to the shareholders from the outset, larger profits to be divided between the Government and shareholders after the reserve allocation. The revision of the Bank Act is to take place at intervals of ten years, the Government at each decennial revision being empowered to take over the whole goodwill and assets of the Bank at 25 years' purchase of the average of the sums payable to the shareholders in the five years preceding.

The management of the Note Issue, the custody of all the balances of the Government, the remittance business and all other financial business of the Government except the management of the Mint and the custody of the Gold Standard Reserve, are to be entrusted to the Central Bank.

Why the Central Bank Scheme should be opposed as Reactionary.

The scheme of a Central Bank as advocated by Mr. Keynes should be opposed by the Indian public as it secures practically none of the benefits the country expects from a unification of the banking resources either by the State or with State help on a large scale, while it would aggravate all the present evils and strengthen the existing banking monopoly. It should be noted that the two parties whom Mr. Keynes

seeks to benefit are the Secretary of State (and the Government of India) and the European banking community, while the Indian public the predominant party is ignored. Any scheme that has for its object either the decrease of public control or the concealment of ultimate responsibility by the change of name, is opposed to public policy and therefore ought to be condemned as reactionary. So also is any scheme which has for its object the existing banking monopoly by fresh Government patronage on an extensive scale without any proper control. The Central Bank Scheme of Mr. Keynes, which has the support of Sir William Meyer, Sir Lionel Abrahams, and the European banking community in India, is highly reactionary and anti-Indian. Now that we have pointed out the evils and dangerous features of the type of Central Bank as outlined by Mr. Keynes taking the Presidency Banks as the nucleus, the question arises whether the Central institution that is necessary should be a State Bank owned and managed by the Government, or a semi-public institution aided by the State and working under adequate State control. Before answering this question it is desirable to enumerate the defects of the banking system of our country and the disadvantages we suffer from our economic position.

Defects of the Indian Banking System.

The principal defects of the Indian Banking system are the want of a uniform bank rate and discount policy, the want of co-ordination between the Indian and European sections, the crying need of credit facilities all over the country, the absence of banks in vast areas, the monopolistic and supreme position accorded to the Presidency Banks by the State out of all proportion to the service performed by them, the adverse influence exercised by these institutions on the indigenous concerns, the lack of control over the money market by a central agency, generally, and in times of crisis especially, and the absence of a central reserve.

The Presidency Banks and their Anti-India Methods.

In a review of the 24th August, 1918, we dealt with the Indian Banking system, the privileged position accorded to the Presidency Banks, and their anti-Indian methods. It is notorious that they reap all the advantages of State help without offering any corresponding services to the Indian banking community or the Indian Commercial and Industrial Community. Their anti-Indian attitude was clearly brought out in the crisis of 1913-14. Apart from their policy of aloofness, they treated sound Indian concerns in this manner:—

"During the crisis the Lahore branch was unwilling to help and made recommendations to Calcutta, but these were rejected with contempt and not even on the deposit of Government paper would the Bank of Bengal consent to advance money to the Punjab National Bank." (Report of the Punjab Provincial Industries Committee.)

What the Government should do.

The present position of Indian banking is very weak and the entire problem of Indian banking, with special reference to the State Bank question as well as the provision of industrial and agricultural credit should be investigated thoroughly. There is ample American experience and the Federal Reserve and Farm Loan systems have much to teach us. It is imperative that the Government should without any delay appoint a committee with a majority of Indian publicists, and economists, and some American experts who are acquainted with recent American developments, to enquire into the problem and after visiting the United States, to report to enable the country and the Government to take action.

LEAVE FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

RELAXATION OF REGULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31. The following communique has been issued:—During the past four years war conditions have prevented a large number of Government officers from taking leave. As the rules forbid the accumulation of a claim to more than three months of privilege leave the embargo has prevented many officers from earning privilege leave to which they would otherwise have acquired a title as they have been compelled to remain continuously on duty after accumulating the maximum of three months. Even in cases where they have eventually been compelled by ill-health or other reasons to take a holiday they have still had to forego all claim to a considerable period of privilege leave which they would, in the ordinary course, have earned during the earlier years of the war. Now that the interests of the public service permit of the free grant of leave, the Government of India have been considering the desirability of granting some concession in the matter of leave both as a compensation for this loss of title to privilege leave and in recognition of the long periods of practically uninterrupted service which officers have been compelled to put in. After consulting the local Governments it has been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that the most suitable concession is to make some relaxation for the period of the war of the restriction on the accumulation of privilege leave beyond three months.

Accordingly, on the first occasion after January 1st 1919 on which any officer is taking privilege leave whether by itself or in combination with furlough the audit officer concerned will in certifying the amount of privilege leave due to him take into account the full period between August 4th 1914 and the date of taking leave during which the officer has been debarred from earning privilege leave and will calculate the privilege leave which would be earned by this period of service. The privilege leave so calculated will be added to the privilege leave admissible under the ordinary rules subject to a maximum of six months in all and the officer will be certified as eligible to take the furlough amount either by itself or in combination with other forms of leave. If the leave actually granted is less than the full amount of the privilege leave at his credit, he will be permitted to take the balance on the next occasion on which he goes on leave.

PUMPING STATION STRIKE.

AN AMAZING SEQUEL.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN THEIR CASE.

Yesterday morning before Rao Bahadur Chunnalal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the case against Madhu Bikka and 8 others, employees of the Bombay Municipality, engaged on work at the Worli pumping station, were taken up under the Municipal Servants' Act, Section 3, Mr. Crawford Solicitor appeared for the Municipality. Mr. M. K. Azad Bar-at-Law was for the defence. At the outset Mr. Crawford expressed his willingness to withdraw the cases against the accused and that they should be warned. He said that it was a serious matter to the citizens of Bombay as the pumping station had ceased working on Thursday, owing to the accused and several others having refused to perform their duties. The consequences would be that by the accumulation of sewage, millions of bacteria would spread about the town, and at the time when the epidemic is in Bombay, will cause a rise in mortality. The accused and the others were treated very well by the Municipality. Since the year 1914, from 40 to 60 per cent. increase had been given them on their wages. The accused had gone back to work and therefore he wanted to withdraw the cases.

The Magistrate said that there were two courses open to them—to withdraw the cases or ask for postponement for a month to see if the accused did their work as usual.

Mr. Azad said that since the Municipality were withdrawing the cases, he would not go into details but if it were necessary to justify what the accused had done, he was fully in a position to do that. But it is most necessary that two statements made by Mr. Crawford should not go uncontradicted. It was said that the Municipality had treated the men generously. This is an absolutely unwarranted statement and these workers, some of whom were serving the Municipality loyally for 15 and 20 years, while others were to a third generation, in the service of the Municipality, they had been treated in anything but a generous way. The second point—Mr. Azad was about to say when the Magistrate:

Magistrate:—I do not want to hear you Mr. Azad the Municipality are withdrawing these cases.

Mr. Mankar (Court Inspector) tell these accused that under the Act they are liable to be punished with a month's imprisonment or 100 rupees fine.

Mr. Azad:—It is not at all necessary that this should be done. They know that sufficiently from me and are quite indifferent as to the punishment that can be inflicted on them.

At this point Mr. Crawford rose again and said that if that was the attitude of the defence he felt inclined to adopt the second suggestion and the case might be postponed for a month.

Mr. Azad said that these workmen had gone back to work, after their complaints were listened to and had no intention of keeping away, provided their grievances were redressed. After having launched this prosecution, and put the accused to the necessity of instructing counsel, the least that the prosecution could do was to withdraw these cases. Already they had been anxious and it was only adding an agony to their present state of mind by postponing these cases and asking the accused to present themselves again before the Court and thereby imposing an additional expense for their defence.

Mr. Crawford said that he would withdraw the cases if the accused were properly warned.

Mr. Azad was on the point of addressing the Court, when the Court again said that it did not want to hear him, as the cases were going to be withdrawn. Mr. Azad said that if the cases had been withdrawn without anything being said by the prosecution against the accused, then he would not have had to contradict their statements.

The Magistrate then wrote his order and addressed the Court interpreter thus:—Tell these accused that the cases against them are withdrawn and they are acquitted.

The interpreter translated this for the benefit of the accused, into Marathi, and the proceedings terminated.

GOODS OF BELGIUM ORIGIN.

SPECIAL PROCEDURE DROPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Communique.—The special procedure hitherto applied to the goods of Belgium origin imported into India has been dropped and the sums standing in blockade accounts in the banks in India to the credit of Belgian exporters will be released on condition that no payment is made to or for the benefit of enemies or persons on the statutory list. Goods from Belgium will for the present be subjected to the regulations in regard to certificates of origin and interest.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

Disturbed conditions in Northern India have almost disappeared and rainfall there has diminished considerably. There has been moderately heavy snow in Simla, Chakrata Hills, and nearly general rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur, North-west United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-east Frontier Provinces and local rain in Bengal and Bihar. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa and Kashmir.

Chief monsoons are—Sambalpur one-and-a-half inches; Roorkie one; Mukteswar, and Chakrata one-and-a-half; Simla one; Ambala, Sikot a half. Khushab three-quarters.

Forecast:—Further decrease of rain in Northern India.

PRESENT-DAY INDIAN EDUCATION.

SIR J. WOODROFFE'S CONDEMNATION.

"DERACIALISING, DEVITALISING AND DEFORMING."

Sir John Woodroffe sent the following note in reply to questions issued by the University Commission, 1917-18:—

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Not being an educational expert I will not attempt to deal with the technical details involved in the questions submitted to me. I wish only to say a few words on a radical matter, namely, the general attitude we should adopt as regards Indian Education. We cannot separate the question of University Education from that of Education in general. The undergraduate has already been made or spoiled in the family school or college. Nor if we pursue the subject to the end can we avoid an enquiry into political, religious and cultural questions in general. The fundamental fact is that a Government alien in race, habits, thoughts, feelings, religion and general culture controls the Education (more and more strictly in recent years) and essays to teach the people of this country. It has been well said that probably in the whole world there are not two more dissimilar persons than an Englishman and a Hindu. The position is unnatural, and injurious to the true interests of this country. This control may be said I think has been directed by self-regarding political motives. But even, if the point of view be one which primarily regards the interests of the Indian people, there is still place for conflicting theories and practice. There are some (the far most of whom may be called Missionaries of Race) who sincerely believing in the superiority of Western Civilization think that it will be for the benefit of India to impose it on the East. The product of this system is Macaulay's "Coloured Englishmen." The drift of Education has been in this direction. As my friend, Mr. Havell (formerly Principal of the Calcutta School of Arts), has rightly said, the fault of the Anglo-Educational System is that instead of harmonizing with, and supplementing, national culture it is antagonistic to, and destructive of it. Sir George Woodroffe says of the system that it "has destroyed in India the love of their own literature, the quickening soul of a people, and their delight in their own arts, and worst of all their repose in their own traditional and national religion, has disgusted them with their own homes, their parents, and their sisters, their very wives and brought discontent into every family so far as its beneficial influences have reached."

DESTRUCTIVE OF RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Since writing the above I have read a speech recently addressed by Sir Subrahmanya Aiyar to the law students at Madras, in which he points out that it seems to be thought that the aim and end of British tutelage in India is to westernise its children and says that the fulfilment of that aim must be in the very nature of things tend to all true life and initiative natural to the people as a distinctly Eastern race and tend to evolve on lines of its own. He refers to a recent issue of the Journal "Statist", to the effect that the object of present rule seems intended to make the Indian into a "quasi-Englishman." Such a breed I may add is bound to lead to half thinking, inefficient and worse. Nothing is wholly evil I personally believe that some benefits have been gained through the education given, but looking at the matter as a whole I concur in thinking that this education has had a harmful effect. What else can be expected from a position so unnatural? Wrong education is the cause of physical and mental strain, sapping of moral strength. It is a source of instability leading in the case of some to violence, in the case of others to a paralyzing inner conflict or a sense of unbearable oppression, and in a large number of cases to a morbid and morose, and in some instances, automatism, and subversion. The influences working on the student have been deracializing (if I may use the word to denote destruction of racial characteristics) devitalizing, and deforming. If they have not worked their full evil it is due to the resistance of the racial spirit, the defence of the racial instincts, the increasing in number and strength, made upon it in recent years.

MUST BE LARGELY IN INDIAN HANDS.

Personally I should like to see the education of the Indian people in the hands of Indians themselves without any interference from Government as in present constituted. But if Government must control education, the principle on which it now proceeds should be changed.

Let us recognise the strength, persistence, the value of the racial characteristics of the Indian people, who have survived in a way, and to a degree which is not seen in the case of any other country in the world. It is not necessary to enquire into the question of the respective superiority of the civilization of East and West. It is sufficient to hold that Indian Civilization is the best for the people whose forefathers have evolved it. Let us stop all attempts direct or indirect, whether political or religious, to impose our beliefs and practices on a

DIABETES OR ASTHMA.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

LADIES and Gentlemen suffering from Diabetes or Asthma must write to K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS Benares City.

people to whom they are foreign. Let us admit and give effect to the claim of the true Indian patriot that his language, history, literature, art, philosophy, religion, general culture and ideals should be given the primary place in the prescribed courses of study.

If education be to educate, what can be deduced from the Indian mind and character has inherited racial impressions? Is it education to neglect or suppress these and to cram it with foreign stuff? This observation does not exclude any form of knowledge—Western or otherwise. Knowledge is knowledge whether it comes from East or West. An Indian student is none the less true to his type because his own cultured inheritance has been enriched by what of worth the West can give. It is directed to the positive cultivation of Indian culture, and in other matters the adoption of an attitude favourable to it. The 17th question asks whether the conditions under which students live undermine traditional morality. "Conditions" (if I understand the question rightly) indicates that the question has in view only some superficial features of the student's life. Where morality (I use the term in its general sense) has been undermined it is due in primary degree to the alleged "neutrality" of the State regarding religion, its teaching which ignores religion, the past attacks on the Indian religious, Hindu and Mussalman westernizing influences and the general atmosphere produced by these and other causes.

How can traditional morality be preserved when the whole course of education is to ignore it and thus leave it the easier prey of sectarian attack and secular scepticism? How can the Indian student present an effective attitude to life if the source of his validity is neglected or suppressed and his movements are cramped by foreign vestures. It is true that an increasing national consciousness has been to some extent remedying the evils of an English education on English principles by English teachers, but the necessity to remove the causes of these evils still remains.

TRUE LINES OF REFORM.

It follows from the above views that in my opinion education should be such as a true and not a denationalised Indian would desire to see given and would himself, if an educator, give. Such an education can only be probably given by an Indian able in his subject inspired by great ideals, who has not been denationalised under the English system of education which has hitherto prevailed. The class here excepted may be less competent to teach than the English original of which they are a copy. All instructors for posts of teachers and professors should be rigorously suppressed. As a result of this it follows that distinctions in the educational service should be abolished and Indians should be employed in every case except those in which the expert knowledge of an European (and not necessarily an Englishman) justifies his appointment. The education curriculum should give Indian culture and the Indian standpoint the primary place. Art should be recognised and not, as it is now, ignored by the University. India being an agricultural country there should be courses of agriculture, professorships and travelling agricultural lectureship (Q. 13) Law is at present too much encouraged. All the public opinion with which I am acquainted is against the further multiplication of lawyers. Teaching should be in the vernacular as much as possible. Students are greatly strained by having to learn in a foreign tongue. The University should be as free of Government interference and have as much independence of action as is possible. There should certainly be a large degree of teaching and study. In short I would claim for the University every freedom to follow those ideals which the past history of India, and its past and present Indian culture, present to it.

INSANITARY KAMATIPURA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—Let me thank your correspondent "Circle" for his timely arresting the attention of the new elected corporators of this locality. I entirely agree with him in his reasonable request to the above body soon to remove the cause of this awful insanitary condition, and I am sure the new elected body with its renewed vigor and fresh enthusiasm will not relegate this grievance to the limbo of oblivion and nothingness, as has been done during the past years. The virulent epidemic that is raging so ferociously in Bombay is accentuated by its insanitary condition and the removal of the cause is sufficient to eradicate the root of the disease.—Yours, etc.,

VOLUNTEER.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

STUDENTS AND EPIDEMIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—Will you please publish the following lines in your "people's journal" of Saturday's issue. The mortality is increasing by leaps and bounds. I do not know what we helpless students are to do. We never faced such terrible epidemics in our whole life and hence I ask the benevolent masters of schools and colleges to grant fair concessions to students and let them have vacations so that they may go back to their parents, and on return let them have promotion, according to their progress of the preceding classes.—Yours, etc.,

A WILSONIAN.

Conditions created by the war have emphasised great importance of investigation of fibre resources of the Empire, and India with its present monopoly of jute cultivation and its wide variety of climatic conditions offers a promising field for investigation. It, accordingly, has been decided to extend the scope of Mr. Finlow's (fibre expert) work with a view to the thorough exploitation of the fibre possibilities of India. His investigations will extend throughout India, but his duties under the scheme will be purely advisory and his headquarters will remain at Dacca in order that his important work in connection with Bengal jute may not be interrupted.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Madras on the subject of the Excess Profits Bill, pointing out the inadvisability of introduction of the Bill in view of the cessation of hostilities, saying that the imposition of tax now with the present disorganisation of trade and industries and heavy prospective losses of merchants and industrialists will act most unfavourably and tend to check the industrial development of the country and that the intention to make the tax retrospective accentuates the inexpediency of the proposed legislation. The Chamber trusts that Government will definitely decide to proceed with the Bill advantage will be taken of the opportunity to repeal the existing super-tax in so far as at least as it relates to the reserves of companies and firms.

SALT-PRICES IN KANARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the Notes of the Day of your issue of the 24th instant, I read your note headed "Salt prices of Kanara" with an amount of pleasure. And I welcome it because, it has given me an opportunity to enable me to try briefly to dispel some misunderstanding regarding the working of my Society, yet lurking in some quarters. According to one of the bylaws of my Society, the Secretary, is required to acquaint himself of prices of salt prevailing in various salt works on the coast of Bombay Presidency from time to time and place the information before the committee, to enable them to fix the price for its salt. As far as I know, the price fixed for the Society's salt has always been less than the price prevailing elsewhere. About three months back I had published in the Karwar local paper, "The Vichari," the authentic information received from the offices of the Salt Department about the prevailing salt price at Shiroda—a salt-work like Sanikatta, situated on the northern side of Goa. The price of that salt quoted was two times that of my Society's salt. The latest information regarding the price of salt at Shiroda is, that it is from Rs. 1-8 to 1-12 per maund. And your information regarding the rate of salt Rs. 1-8 per maund in Goa is authentic. People having little experience about salt trade in British India, are likely to take these rates as the selling rate in the market. That is only "maliki." The salt duty Rs. 1-4 per maund, weighing and bagging charges, charges of conveyance to selling destination, sellers' profit, etc., are entirely left out of consideration by only inexperienced persons, happening either to comment or instruct others to comment upon the working of the Society. The rate as you say, in Goa is Rs. 1-8 per maund. There is a such thing, as salt duty, in Goa. It is only recovered when Goa-salt is imported into the British territory. Leaving aside for a moment, the weighing, bagging and other charges, as said above, the price of Goa-salt Rs. 1-8 and the salt duty Rs. 1-4 alone, come to Rs. 2-12 per maund. Even this rate of Rs. 2-12 per maund is not kept in the distant salt depot of my Society, at Karwar, which is nearly 30 miles removed from the Sanikatta Saltworks. It is certainly less than Rs. 2-12 not at the works but even at its distant depots. My Society's salt is cheaper to-day, as it has ever been, than Goa-salt or Shiroda-salt. Therefore it can be fairly said, that your suggestions to regulate prices, keep depots under Municipal control, remove the embargo on Goa-salt, etc., are all out of time and out of place. It is the birthright of a producer to sell his commodity at that right to be called by the name-monopoly—is purely a misnomer.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. MASUR.

Hon. Jt. Secy.

The S. S. O. Co-operative Store, Ltd.,

Sanikatta, Jan. 27.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS IN MYSORE STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 30.

In rules recently published prescribing qualifications to voters and candidates at municipal elections in the Mysore State under new regulations extending the scope of local self-Government in the State some recognition has been accorded to a principle of communal representation in local bodies and municipalities. The present rule states if in any division of municipality divided for electoral purposes into divisions under the foregoing rule not less than fifty per cent. and in a municipality not so divided not less than twenty-five per cent. of the total number of persons eligible to vote, belong to any one section of the inhabitants, then such voters may apply to Government provided that application is made by not less than three-fourths of their total number for permission to elect one or more members of such section and Government may thereupon pass such orders as they deem fit.

DEATH OF MR. J. M. MACFARLANE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The death occurred early this morning in the Presidency General Hospital from Cholera of Mr. J. M. Macfarlane, Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 31st.

	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds Rs.	Rs.
Cash Certificates „	1,596-8 „ 8,21,112-12
Total ..	1,596-8 „ 8,20,112-12

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM IN MADRAS HARBOUR.

POLICE ARREST AFTER OPENING FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A case of opium smuggling came on for hearing to-day, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, George Town, in which four fishermen were charged with being in illicit possession of 8½ seers of opium valued at Rs. 1,400, and attempting to smuggle the same on to S. S. Tara in the harbour bound for the Straits. It would appear that Police Inspector Sheffield, of the Marine Police, with a sub-inspector and a few men of the Madras Fisheries Department, were on watch on the beach on the night of the 9th instant, on an information that some fishermen were attempting to smuggle opium on board the steamer. At about 1-30 a.m. they saw the accused moving on towards the steamer on a catamaran and forthwith attempted to stop them. The accused assaulted the police with stones and sticks and did not surrender till the police opened fire. Sergeant Thoy and a few men of the Government Fisheries were slightly injured, but the accused were successfully arrested with opium, the catamaran, and the clubs with which they assaulted the police. The case stands posted for 4th February for further hearing.

The police raided another hut yesterday and recovered opium valued at Rs. 800, concealed in the roof of the hut. The occupants of the hut, three fishermen, were arrested and have been charged under Opium Act.

DAMAGES FOR ASSAULT.

The Munsiff of Mysenagud has delivered judgment in a damage suit instituted by Babu Kumar Kanke Chakravarty, pleader, against Mr. Bignold, General Manager of Court of Wards, for assault, in which Rs. 700 was allowed with full costs against the defendant. The contention of the defendant was that the plaintiff was a trespasser under the Railway Act and that Mr. Bignold was authorised to eject any trespasser, and he was therefore justified in ejecting the plaintiff. The defendant further pleaded mitigation of fault on the ground of provocation and insult.

MR. PARANJPYE ON FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears from what has been published in your issue of to-day, that in his note submitted to the Franchise Committee, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye proposes only one member to represent the Kanara district. He says "Kanara district is too far off, and its interests too distinct to be joined to any other district and is hence made a separate constituency returning only one member." In justification of this step-motherly treatment, one would have expected from Mr. Paranjpye, a more explicit and detailed statement of his reasons. I respectfully submit that the interests of Kanara are not "too distinct" and if the district is "too far off" then there is the greater need of its better representation. One of the effects of the machinery of representation, as Mr. Fisher William says, ought to be to awaken the interest of the citizens in politics and there is no reason why Kanara should suffer in this respect in comparison with other districts. Mr. Paranjpye himself calculates that according to his plan, each member (excluding Mahomedan constituencies) would represent about 275,000 persons. The population of Kanara is roughly 4,30,000; and if according to Mr. Paranjpye, 275,000 persons are represented by one member, the remaining 1,55,000 to go unrepresented? A man like Mr. Paranjpye who has studied the political systems of civilized states, ought to have recommended the method as followed in the United States of America, which, as Dr. Woodrow Wilson describes in his "State" is as follows: "The states are given one member for every 1,73,905 of their inhabitants. In cases where a state has many thousands more than an even number of times that many inhabitants, it is given an additional member to represent the balance. Thus, if it has four times, 173,905 inhabitants and a very large fraction over, it is given five members instead of four only." So, in Kanara, we want another member for a very large balance. We have nothing to say against proportional representation as such; but in its application, and its aim towards theoretical perfection, we find that representation itself is being sacrificed to the machinery, then we feel it our plain duty to raise our voice against it. Under the circumstances, we people of Kanara, wholeheartedly support the scheme of the Bombay Presidency Association, mainly prepared, as I believe, by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who is himself a Kanarite, and president of the Kanara People's Association, and by Mr. N. M. Samarth.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. WARTY.

Hon. Secretary.

Kanara People's Association.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES.

Amendments made to Rules 6 and 7 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, which are briefly:—

The Annual registration of all motor vehicles.

That the registration certificates expire on the 31st December in each year.

That unless the certificate is renewed before the date of its expiry the full fee viz: Rs. 16 will be charged for its renewal. If renewed before the date of expiry no fee will be charged.

That a motor vehicle must not be used unless its registration certificate is in force.

It will be seen, therefore, that the owners of all motor vehicles must obtain fresh registration certificates on or before the date of their expiry, otherwise they will be liable to pay the registration fee Rs. 16.

HARDSHIPS OF CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable columns to express my views in connection with the clerk's union.

I fully endorse the views expressed by your correspondent "Welfare" in your issue of the 29th instant but I would like to add one point more to his three points nicely described and prominently brought to the notice of those whom they may concern.

(1) In India clerks are not allowed to rise above the domain of clerkship, however, competent and worthy some of them may prove themselves. No chance is given to them to qualify themselves as officers though there are men more capable, with their liberal general education and technical skill, than some of the officers whom they coach and under whom they have the misfortune to serve. If opportunities are thrown open to them to appear at any competitive examination without "nominating" the novice sons and sons-in-law of the "big" people, the competent clerks, an aura will do justice to the service and prove their existence as a useful component of the society where they live and move and have their being; every man, in my opinion, should be allowed to "look up" and opportunities should be thrown open to him, as far as possible, to realise the vision of his life, if he can. As an exceptional case in the clerk's history in India and to prove my point, mention may be made of late Shambhu Chandra Mukherjee who rose, if my memory does not fail me, from the post of clerk to the dignified position of a judge of the Calcutta High Court. So facilities should be given, by arranging for lectures, opening Libraries and Gymkhanas, to the clerks for healthy development of their mind and heart and body so that they may grow useful citizens of the society and may not live a life like haggard hackney carriage horses.

In conclusion, I may suggest that the Clerks' Union will do well to follow the lead of the Labour party, cooperate with their lower class brethren to fight the battle with and to settle the question between the employer and the employee, capital and labour. In my opinion, if democratic ideals are to succeed in India, if democracy is to be a reality on the surface of the earth, the educated middle class should not separate their cause from that of their inferior low class brothers whom they should educate along their own lives. The lower class represents the leg of the society whereon to stand—the middle class the arms to fight with and the gifted few—the head, the brain to lead on. If we neglect the lower class we neglect the chariot and the horse to drive on.—Yours, etc.,

N. K. DUTTA.

Dadar, Jan. 29.

JUDICIAL SERVICE AND SUB-JUDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears that a veil has been drawn over the much discussed question of "Judicial Service and the Subordinate Judges." The subject began with the alleged injustice done to those qualified servants retained on the list and ended with a volley of articles contributed by the retained and non-retained, each trying to show the degree of injustice to them and railing another justifying their individual categorical position. The non-retained tried to shoot wide of the mark. The facts in issue were between the holders of the qualifying posts on one hand and pleaders after the year 1910, on the other, and the action of the Government in appointing Law Graduates of 1911 and 1914 could not be sustained in the face of approved candidates on such posts before 1910.

The candidates who have now been accepted by Government entered service with a low pay and continued with unabated patience on the ear-marked posts and have undergone a considerable sacrifice and now that at a time when their turn is ripe, they are superseded. It cannot but be a glaring injustice done to them. As a result of this action such as this the disappointment met by those concerned can be more imagined than described. The action of Government cannot be called in question when the policy of recruiting sub-judges is changed being meant for a greater good of the greater number, but it cannot be in any way defensible when in doing so, it has to mar the prospects held out to those who already entered service being guided by the rules framed by them. The application of set-off equally holds good under such circumstances as in the dealings among private individuals. If the system after a trial of few years is found faulty and defective and consequently an improvement on the same is found absolutely indispensable, the Government in equity ought to consider, first to provide these retained who have put in their best period of youth which if spent elsewhere could have settled them in life better than here. They are hardly justified in ignoring the moral claims of such approved candidates finally retained on the list as against those pleaders of 1911 and 1914 in their impatience and overhastiness to introduce the new policy of taking up pleaders as sub-judges from that class exclusively.

Under the circumstances, the Government may be pleased to make a list, if they deem proper, in the interest of justice, of those who are finally retained as approved candidates, for sub-judges and after having exhausted the same to begin to introduce the new scheme of retaining sub-judges from the pleader-class so as to totally alleviate the grievances felt by the candidates retained, whose number hardly exceeds a dozen.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

LANTERN LECTURES ON BELGIUM.

On Monday, the 3rd instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the St. J. School of Art, (near Crawford Market, Bombay) an illustrated lantern lecture will be given by Captain Arendt the Belgian who is at present engaged in giving a series of lectures in Bombay. Captain Arendt will deal chiefly with the buildings of Belgium as they stood before the War and as they stand to-day, and will illustrate the destruction which has been caused by the Germans during the last four and a half years, and the great task of rebuilding which now lies before the Belgian architects and town planners. Admission to the lecture is free and all are cordially invited. To those interested in architecture the lecture should prove particularly instructive.

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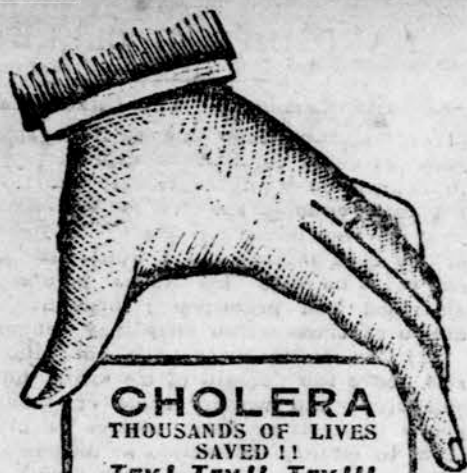
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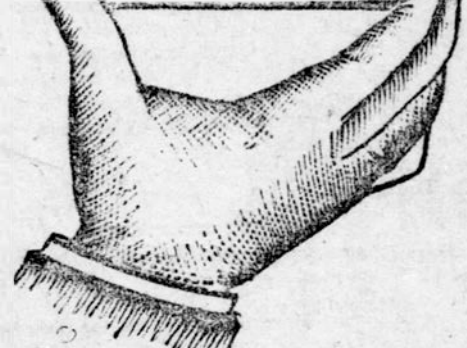
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that it was found effec-
tual in checking Diarrhoea. I
believe it cured 40 or 50
people of Diarrhoea. I had
an occasion to use this
medicine in 5 or 6 cases of
Diarrhoea with success. I
tried it also in 3 or 4 cases
of genuine Cholera which
the symptoms were well
marked and where it proved
equally efficacious."



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42 Keys
C.B. 577



KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED BY
NATHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 30.

At the resumed hearing of the Katarpur
riot case, Natha, further cross-examined by
Mr. Norton, stated that while he was in
Nabha's house he heard Sarwannah Janki-
das, one-eyed man, Assaram and Murlu
uttering: "It will be a curse upon the
Hindus if they leave the seed of Muslims in
Katarpur." To the Court the witness said
that the 87 accused, whom he had identified
in the Court, had been seen by him from his
hiding place in Nabha's house and Ali-
bakhs's, and some of them were those who
had pursued him.

The cross-examination being resumed, the
witness was questioned on the point of iden-
tification. Witness saw Kura standing
under the new tree at the hiding of Kesaria-
Jai Sing struck a lathi to Kura who fell
down. Mr. Radhakishandas then cross-
examined him on the question of identifica-
tion of certain accused. Then Messrs.
Spies, Mohanlal and J. M. Chatterji did the
same. To Mr. Chatterji, the witness said
that he had once borrowed money from Har-
prasad, the accused, but had not ascertained
his name. Hence he told the Court, while
identifying him, that he had not known his
name. Witness saw Durga Debidayal and
Chajju in the riot. Niadar was at Lambar-
dar's house. Mr. Shahabuddin re-examined
him.

Rahimbakhs was then examined. He
stated that he lived in Takia where there was
a Pir's grave. Chahbars of the village used
to slaughter pigs near the Takia. Witness
was seated on a tree. He saw the crowd con-
sisting of the Hindus of Kankhal, Bahadur-
pur, Phergur, etc., coming there carrying
lathis and shouting "Jai." Among the
crowd were also bare-headed Aryasamajists
of Gurukul. When the crowd approached
witness, they shouted out "beat the pigs, and
children, run and climbed up a tree much
higher than the Court roof. People began
to beat Alibakhs, Karamali, Ghulam Moha-
mad and Patta and then went to Ghulam
Mohamad's house. Alibakhs then went to-
wards the tree. The crowd again went to Ali-
bakhs, and set his house on fire, and then
they got him thrown into the fire. They
then threw Ghulam Mohamad in the fire of a
blusha stake. Patta was then thrown into a
burning heap of dung. The bodies of
Bati Bihisti and another man were thrown
into fire by a man of Kankhal, Gurukul
Tanda. Mukha Atar and Ishlal beat Ali-
bakhs on the first occasion. After sunset
witness descended from the tree and found
Alibakhs half-burnt. Witness then went to
police for help who told him to run away.
After that, witness went to Dhanpura. On
the third day witness returned to his village,
and was examined by two sabbis. Witness
has been living since then at Dhanpura as
his house had been burnt. The court then
rose for lunch. After lunch, the witness pro-
ceeded to identify several accused in the
dock. He identified 59 persons in all, and
described what part the witness saw being
played by each of them in the riot. The
case was adjourned to Monday next.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At the annual general meeting of the
Indian Jute Mill Association, Mr. A. R.
Murray, chairman, presiding, in the course
of his speech said:—"Already members of
this Association have sunk in black water
£20,000,000 sterling in the shape of buildings,
machinery and plant on the banks of the
Hooghly while their capital and reserves
amount to equivalent of about £20,000,000
sterling. These are big figures, gentlemen,
and I personally have no doubt that they
will increase year by year. It is only
natural that India's raw material should be
worked up into manufactured articles in
India, and with all due respect to our com-
petitors in other countries, I maintain that
given a fair field and no favour, Bengal
jute manufacturing industry will more than
hold its own."

Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been
nominated as the official Madras representa-
tive on the Legislative Council. It is not
stated whether an officer will be appointed
to act for him as Inspector General of
Police during his absence from Madras.

HOW TO NEUTRALISE
DANGEROUS STOMACH ACIDS.

A REMEDY THAT IS GUARANTEED.

Few people besides physicians realise the
importance of keeping the food contents of
the stomach free from acid fermentation.
Healthy normal digestion cannot take place
while the delicate lining of the stomach is be-
ing inflamed and distended by acid and wind
—the results of fermenting food in the
stomach. To secure perfect digestion, this
fermentation must be stopped and the acid
neutralised. For this purpose physicians now
rarely prescribe drugs or artificial digestants;
they rely instead upon a harmless antacid
and food corrective known as bisurated mag-
nesia, and obtainable of all high-class
chemists in the form of small compressed
tablets. Two of these tablets taken after a
meal are sufficient to instantly neutralise all
harmful acid, and in consequence they prevent
fermentation, soothe wind, heartburn and flatu-
lence and all of the many disagreeable
symptoms which indicate indigestion or
dyspepsia. But only the tablets prepared
from pure bisurated magnesia will accom-
plish these happy results, and therefore should
you wish to try this guaranteed remedy you
must ask your chemist very distinctly for
bisurated magnesia tablets. These are put up
in handy little flasks which you can easily
carry in your pocket, and they are sold at a
price which places them within the easy reach
of every sufferer. Every flask is accompanied
by a coupon which enables the purchaser to
reclaim the full amount paid for the bisurated
magnesia tablets should they fail to do all
the good it is claimed they will do.

THE EX-KAISER.

HIS LAST DAYS AT SPA.

A member of the Kaiser's closest
entourage has communicated the following
to the "Politischer Tagendienst":—

The Kaiser said on November 3, "I am
not thinking of abdicating. I require of
every officer that he remain faithfully at
his post. As Supreme War Lord I must
stick to my post, for I see the worst Bolsh-
evism breaking over Germany if I go away.
A strong hand is necessary to preserve Ger-
many from this disaster. Other strong
men, as the circumstances of the day show,
are not standing firm in this difficult time;
therefore I shall remain. Moreover, I
should willingly work with the new order
and the new Government. Various gentle-
men in it whom I have met are very sym-
pathetic to me to work with."

On the morning of November 9 there were
long discussions. Hindenburg was one of
the first to announce himself at Fraimuse,
the country seat occupied by the Kaiser at
Spa. Hindenburg, after his first report to
the Kaiser, had had a thorough discussion
with 50 head officers of the various armies,
each of whom was instructed to send five or
six representatives in all haste to Main
Headquarters. Each of these officers ex-
pressed his view in writing concerning the
fidelity of his troops to the Kaiser, and they
subsequently had a discussion all together.
Hindenburg in his second report, trans-
mitted about 1 o'clock to the Villa Fraimuse,
gave it as the opinion of the head officers,
which was fairly unanimous, that the troops
could be relied on to fight against the
enemy, but that they would never fight
against their comrades. Meanwhile the
Kaiser's abdication was constantly being
used by telephone from Berlin. It was
repeatedly asked if he had not yet done it.
Consequently a precisely-worded answer was
sent to Berlin after the discussion—namely,
that the Kaiser abdicated as German Kaiser,
but not as King of Prussia. When this
message was sent about 2 o'clock to Berlin,
the telephonic answer came:—"To late; we
have already published his abdication."

The Crown Prince arrived at Spa about
mid-day, and left again about 3 in the
afternoon for his army. As he left the Kaiser
said to him, "Tell the soldiers it is un-
true that I have abdicated as King of Prussia."
Later Hindenburg arrived with Gen-
eral Groner and Admiral von Hintze and
shortly afterwards, Admiral von Scher-
er came. It was then put into the Kaiser's
mouth to abdicate as King of Prussia also.
When he subsequently left the audience
chamber of the villa, he said to Count Doln-
Schlodien, his aide-de-camp, "You no longer
have any Supreme War Lord." He then
went up to his study. It does not appear
from these words whether he intended to say
that he had abdicated the Prussian Throne
or only abdicated the Supreme Command
over the army in connexion with his abdi-
cation as German Emperor.

URGED TO FLEE.

The same evening the gentlemen of his
most intimate entourage urged him with
insistence to go to Holland. The Kaiser was
unwilling. He said:—"They want to force
me to flee. I will not." He said he would
be in the Court train about dinner time.
On the way to the train the Kaiser said to
his aide-de-camp:—"I am so awfully ashamed;
I cannot find it in my heart to do this:
—I cannot go away. If there be only one
faithful battalion still here I shall remain at
Spa." In the Court train one Job's tidings
followed another—among others, that the
Bolsheviks were in Herbesthal (about 15
miles distant). The retreating troops of
the lines of communication were also press-
ing on Spa. Still the Kaiser was unwilling
to leave, but he approved of a possible de-
parture being prepared. To those around
him he said:—"At other times I have always
known what to do, but now I cannot save
myself." Expressing his opinion to the
Kaiser's wish, one of his aide-de-camp
said:—"If I had to decide for myself I
should remain, for if the troops are un-
willing to fight for your Majesty we will
form a protecting detachment of officers.
We can occupy all posts to this end, and act
as a service for your safety."

At 10 o'clock von Hintze and a representa-
tive of the Foreign Office again urged his
departure, saying:—"Your Majesty it may
be too late in an hour's time." It was de-
cided to preserve the Kaiser from personal ill-
treatment, which was feared because of the
reports arriving from various towns. The
Kaiser then decided on flight. The Castle
of Brühl, near Cologne, had been first
thought of as a place of sojourn for him, but
the roads thither were no longer free. Re-
ports also said that access to the Crown
Prince's army was unsafe. The Kaiser must
have reflected that the Emperor had repeatedly
hammered on the point that they refused
to conclude peace with him, for he said:—
"To facilitate peace for the nation I shall
go to Holland. If I went to Germany, the
supposition would be that I wanted to acquire
a new party to help me to make a
coup d'etat."

It was also thought that from the moment
when the Kaiser was no longer Supreme
War Lord he had no longer any command.
He would then be a mere private person.
As the Army would not fight for the Kaiser
against their comrades who were arriving,
he had the feeling that the Army had left
him in the lurch, by which any possible re-
proach that he had left the Army would be
refuted. Moreover, the Kaiser felt himself
exempted from the duty to take political de-
cisions for the Empire, as the Government out
of the plenitude of its own power had an-
nounced his abdication.

LIFE IN THE ARCTIC.

Further popular fallacies about life in the
Arctic were shattered by Mr. V. Stefansson
on his return to New York after spending
five and a half years in the American Arctic
archipelago at the head of an expedition
sent out by the Canadian Government to ex-
plore the islands and seas north of Alaska.
Mr. Stefansson stated that, contrary to
popular impression the Arctic regions are not
barren of life, and that there is no place on
earth where it is easier for a man to support
himself if he knows how.

"There is an abundance of game every-
where, he said. "On floating ice in the lanes
of open water there are seals and
polar bears. On the land there are musk
oxen and reindeer or caribou. Every polar
island that I have seen is covered with grass
and vegetation, upon which fat herds of re-
indeer and musk oxen feed."

"Even shrubs are plentiful in the polar
zone, but the men of the expedition ate raw
meat by preference. I cured several men
of scurvy by putting them on a diet of fresh
raw meat."

"We cleared up about one-quarter of an
unexplored region embracing some one mil-
lion square miles 400 miles from the Pole.
It has always been regarded as the most
inaccessible part of the northern hemisphere.
We travelled on an average of more than two
thousand miles a year for five years, and
never missed a meal and never lost a dog
from hunger."



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Mukerji, B. C. E., M. S. C. E., F. I. S., Vidyashan, (Late Resident Engineer, Cal-
cutta Corporation), during his tours and travels by the intricate regions of the Himalayas
and Burma Hills, while Engineer to P. W. D. of Burma and Personal Assistant to the Chief
Engineer of Kashmir State.

They guarantee cure of
I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrenes, all incurable types of Sores, Ulcers and Irru-
ptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano.
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[Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.]
V. (a) Diabetes; (b) Pulmonary Phthisis up to the stage when the Patient has not
been bed-ridden and reduced to skeleton but has vitality enough to digest our
medicines.

Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under
the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder as far as the Discharge
of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B. Bose, C.M.S.,
(late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr. R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Kavraj
S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shastri.
For an experience we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonder-
ful medicines—for venereal Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites, Asthma,
Eczema, Price Rs. 12 for each; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate
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complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price
Rs. 2 for each.

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of open water there are seals and
polar bears. On the land there are musk
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island that I have seen is covered with grass
and vegetation, upon which fat herds of re-
indeer and musk oxen feed."

"We cleared up about one-quarter of an
unexplored region embracing some one mil-
lion square miles 400 miles from the Pole.
It has always been regarded as the most
inaccessible part of the northern hemisphere.
We travelled on an average of more than two
thousand miles a year for five years, and
never missed a meal and never lost a dog
from hunger."

INDIA'S WAR FINANCE
AND
POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

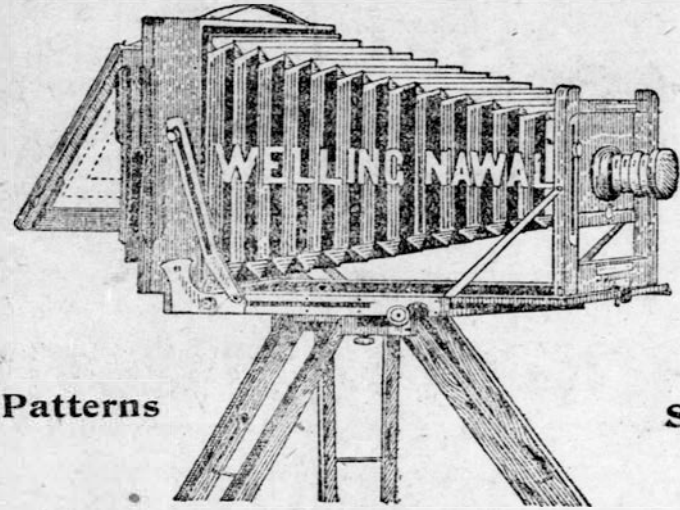
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tration of Indian finance during war time and
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successful prosecution of the war to a
victorious issue. It describes the effects of
the war upon Indian finance, currency, ex-
change, trade and banking and points out in
view of the requirements of the country's
progress in the era of reconstruction and
rapid development. Every student of public
questions and of Indian Economics ought to
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and the Aryabhushan Press, Poona and
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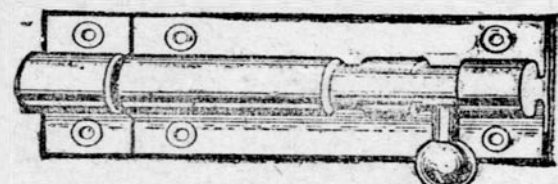
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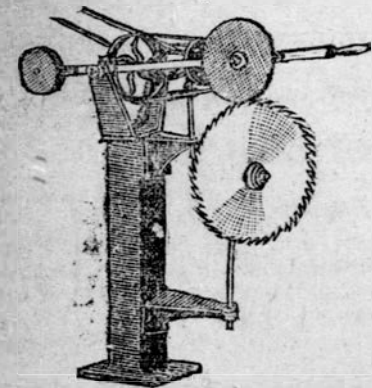
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CHES to take saws of 22, 30 and 42 inches dia-
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ment, CORN GRINDING MILLS, vertical and
horizontal, RICE POUNDERS, SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS, etc., in stock
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(4th Sunday after Epiphany—2nd Feb.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle,
Church Gate Street.—Clergy: Rev. H. B.
Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev.
W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain.
Holy Communion: 7.45 a.m., 10 a.m.,
Matins: 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion,
Choral, Tours in C. Hymns 449, 450,
313, 172. 5.30 p.m., Children's Service; 6.30
p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles,
Walmisley in C. Anthem 1. Hymns 407, 173,
234. Collections for Cathedral High Schools.
Daily Matins at 7.15 a.m. On Wednesdays
Choral Evensong at 6.30 p.m.**Anglican Memorial Church, Colaba.**—Chaplain
Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Com-
munion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m.
Sunday School; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service.
All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m.
Matins; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30
p.m., Evening Prayer.
St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8.15
a.m., Holy Communion; 5.15 p.m., Sunday
School; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.
Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—
Clergy: English: Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev.
D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati: Rev. L. Hari.
English Service: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer
and Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon. Collections for
Church expenses and poor. Marathi
Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2.30 p.m.
St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Fort Road.
—7 a.m., Matins; 7.30 a.m., Holy Commu-
nion; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral);
6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.
Christ Church, Byculla.—7.0 a.m., Holy Com-
munion (Plain); 7.30 a.m., Morning Prayer;
8.0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5.15
p.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.**St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock)**
Chaplain J. W. Bilby, 10 a.m., Holy
Communion; 7.30 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon.**Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.**—Clergy
Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and
Liturgy; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30
p.m., Evensong and Sermon.**Holy Cross, Unmarked (Cathedral of Ease to
St. Peter).**—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev.
H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6.30 a.m.
Holy Communion (English); 7.30 a.m., Holy
Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins
(Gujarati); 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Ser-
mon (Marathi).**St. Peter's Mazagon.**—6.30 a.m., Holy Eu-
charist; 7.15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8.0
a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6.30 p.m., Even-
song and Sermon.
St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy:
Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at
11 a.m.**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.****St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland),**
Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev.
J. Drummond Gordon, B. D., 9.30 a.m.,
Joint Service with United Free Church of
Scotland; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30
p.m., Evening Service.
United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby
Road.—9.30 a.m., United Service in St.
Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School
and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening
Service.**WESLEYAN.****Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.**—9 a.m.,
Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School;
6.30 p.m., Evening Service.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday
School; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service.
Wesleyan Marathi Mission, 8-15 a.m., Morn-
ing Service, Byculla; 9.30 a.m., Sunday
School, Parel; 4.30 p.m., Evening Service,
Parel.**PRESBYTERIAN.****Ambril Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back
Road.**—Morning Service, 9.30 a.m.; Evening
Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.**METHODIST.****Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church,**
Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E.
Bancroft, 8.30 a.m., Sunday School; 9.15
a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m., Evening
Service; 8.30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in
Union Hall.
Boven Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor
Rev. H. Ingham, 8.45 a.m., Sunday School;
11 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m., Even-
ing Service.**CONGREGATIONAL.****American Mission Church, Hume Memorial
Church, New Agpada Road, Byculla.**—
Pastor: Rev. John Malen, 9 a.m., Sunday
School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers'
Class; 3.45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society;
5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting
on Friday at 8.30 p.m., Agpada; 9 a.m.,
Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.**BAPTIST.****Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office),
Middle Colaba.**—Minister Rev. E. P. Black,
9 a.m., and 6.30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday
School from 5 to 6 p.m.**SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.****Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apollo Bun-
der (opposite Watson's Annex).**—Service:
Sunday 6.30 p.m., Saturday 6.30 p.m., 7-
Sabbath School, Wednesday 6.30 p.m., Bible
Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W.
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devi.**—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and
8.30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Ser-
vice.
Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fa-
thers, Masses 6.30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8.30
a.m., Evening Service, 6.30 p.m.
Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.
Masses 5.30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8.30 a.m.,
Evening Service 6 p.m.
Caval Church (Our Lady of Health)—Vicar,
Rev. M. De Souza, Masses 7 and 8.30.
Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dahul, (Bur-
row's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev.
Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30
a.m., Masses, 6 p.m., Evening Service.
St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Ter-
minus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6.30 a.m.,
Mass; 5.0 p.m., Evening Service.
Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Son-
pur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes,
Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6.30 p.m., Evening
Service.
Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses
at 5.30 and 6.30 a.m., Evening Service 4.30
p.m., Daily Masses 6.30 and 8 a.m.,
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

There has been rain in the plains from Assam to the North West Frontier Provinces with heavy snow in western Himalayas, but disturbed conditions are now less marked and an appreciable improvement in weather is likely to-day. Rain has been nearly general in north Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Provinces and local in Assam, Upper Sind, north Rajputana and Central Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Hazariabagh, Patna one and a half inches; Ranchi, Purnea, Darbhanga, Maya Dumka, Gorakhpur, Allahabad one; Meerut, Roorkee, Dehra Dun one and a half; Muktesar two; Chakrata three; Amballa, Murree one; Ludhiana, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Simla, Srinagar one and a half; Sonamarg, Cherat three; Peshawar one; Pendra one and a half. Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bengal and Assam and decrease generally elsewhere.

DELHI, Jan. 30.

During the past twenty-four hours, excellent rainfall ranging from one to three inches occurred over the whole of northern India, from Assam to North-West Frontier Province, affording much relief to standing crop and ensuring good fodder supply for cattle. Kashmir, Sind, Baluchistan, Chota Nagpur and east of Central India have all benefited. The rain, however, has occurred too late to permit further sowing.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 31st January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the submontane districts of the Punjab; Rawalpindi and Lahore report 0.32in. each and Ambala 0.41in. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the extreme north. Day temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency being greatest in the area of rainfall—15 deg. at Ambala and 17 deg. at Lahore; night temperature has decreased and is in slight defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal. Day temperature is slightly below normal generally; night temperature has fallen rapidly throughout and is in defect in the west of the division, but is still in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and locally above normal in Rajputana. There has been a rapid fall in temperature in east Rajputana; it is now below normal throughout the 24 hours, the deficiency in the maximum ranging up to 14 deg. at Mount Abu and 15 deg. at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is below the average both by day and night, the deficiency being greatest in the north of division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess. Temperature has fallen generally and is in moderate defect during the day, and is normal or slightly below normal at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri both by day and night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Hyderabad, where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is above normal in the north-west of the division and locally below normal in the south. Day temperature has decreased and is in slight to moderate defect in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is also in defect in the same area, but remains in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The winter depression has passed away after giving nearly general but moderate rainfall in the submontane districts of the Punjab. As usual, after the passage of depressions of such intensity there has been a considerable fall in temperature in northern India and the maximum is in moderate to large defect to the north of latitude 20 deg. N., while the minimum is also in slight defect in Rajputana and the surrounding districts. There are fresh indications of the approach of unsettled conditions towards the north-west frontier.

Rainfall is likely to disappear from the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th January, 1919:—

There has been rain in the plains from Assam to the North-West Frontier Provinces with heavy snow in the western Himalayas, but disturbed conditions are now less marked and an appreciable improvement in the weather is likely to-day.

Rainfall has been nearly general in north Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and local in Assam, Upper Sind, north Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report:—Hazariabagh and Patna one and a half inches; Ranchi, Purnea, Darbhanga, Maya Dumka and Gorakhpur one; Meerut, Roorkee and Dehra Dun one and a half; Muktesar two; Chakrata three; Murree one; Ludhiana, Sialkot, Simla and Srinagar one and a half; Sonamarg and Cherat three; Peshawar one; Pendra one and a half.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
		Bombay Mean time.	Depth in fathoms.	Day of Month	Depth in fathoms.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth in fathoms.	Day of Month	Depth in fathoms.
Thurs.	31	m 10 45	29 8	31	m 5 4	18 9			
Fri.	1	m 11 24	29 3	1	m 4 47	15 6			
Sat.	2	m 11 28	27 5	1	m 5 21	17 10			
Sun.	3	m 0 7	29 8	2	m 6 17	17 0			
Mon.	4	m 0 54	28 2	3	m 6 45	15 7			
Tues.	5	m 1 40	28 0	4	m 7 38	16 6			
Wed.	6	m 2 28	27 7	5	m 8 10	17 7			
		m 3 21	26 10	6	m 8 53	16 3			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Day	Sunrise	Sunset	Day	Sunrise	Sunset
Jan. 31 (Friday)	7h. 14m.	5h. 31m.	Feb. 1 (Saturday)	7h. 14m.	5h. 31m.
Feb. 2 (Sunday)	7h. 13m.	5h. 32m.	Feb. 3 (Monday)	7h. 13m.	5h. 33m.
Feb. 4 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	5h. 33m.	Feb. 5 (Wednesday)	7h. 12m.	5h. 34m.
Feb. 6 (Thursday)	7h. 12m.	5h. 34m.			

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	14. 4h. 37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	24. 0h. 22-8m. a.m.
Full Moon	29. 5h. 8-2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	29. 7h. 17-7m. a.m.

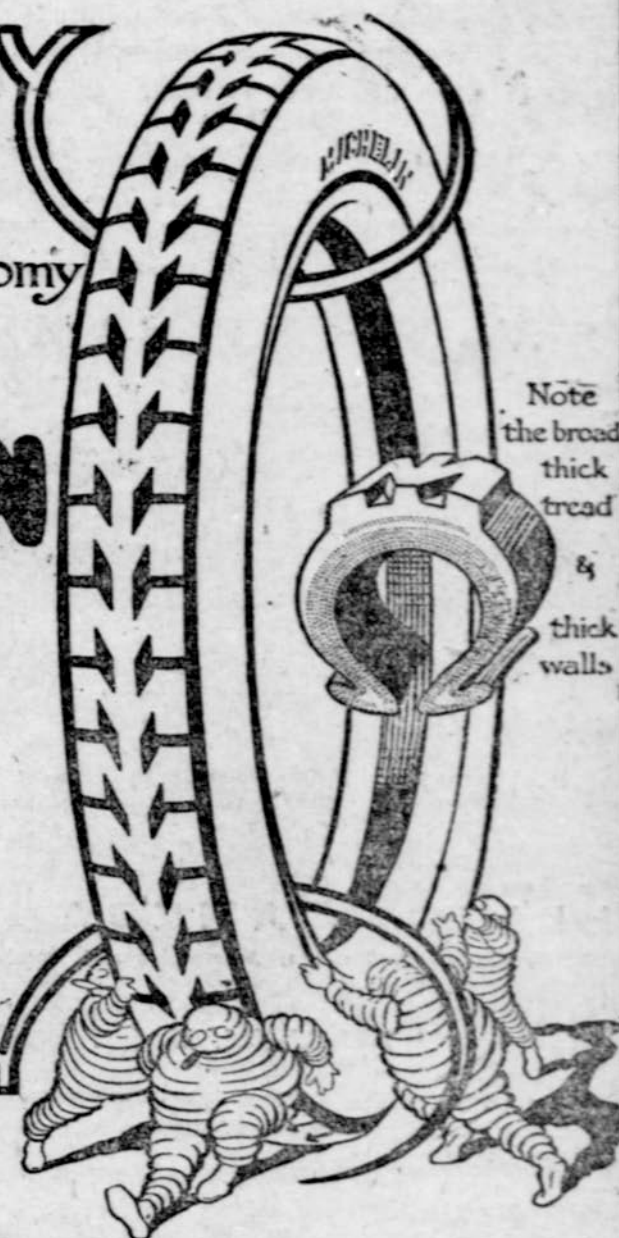
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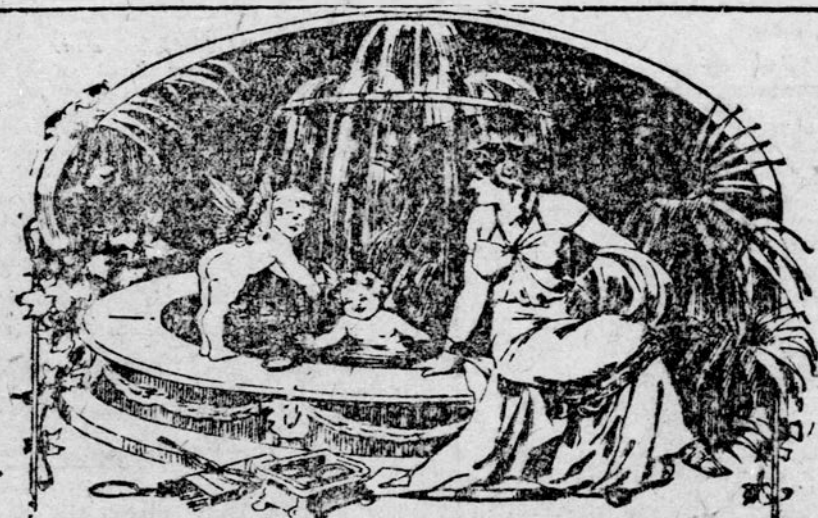
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